

C O P Y
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Report

Communist Party
U.S.A. Activities

April 14, 1955
New York

[redacted] of the Communist Party of the North-West Bronx (N.Y.), told me that the Bronx County Committee of the Communist Party instructed him to mobilize the party membership of his region for immediate action on the following:

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1) Party members should make up their own petitions to the Mayor of New York City asking for free distribution to all school children of the new polio vaccine; to visit with such petitions neighborhoods and apartment houses asking people to sign these petitions. The main point of talking to the people when asking to sign these petitions should be "The people already paid for this vaccine by contributing to the March of Dimes"; also to demand prohibition and prevention of black marketeering with the polio vaccine.

Also, petitions to be made and signatures gattered which should be addressed and sent to the President asking the President to act on the Polio vaccine on a national scale in the same manner as the Mayor of N.Y.C. will be asked to do locally.

2) Each Communist Party Club should send one (or more) member to 149 St. and 3rd Ave., N.Y.C. on April 16th 1955 (and every Saturday until further notice) at 11:30 a.m. to gather signatures on petitions demanding the retention of the 3rd Ave. elevated railroad. [redacted] said that "there is a small committee of 2-3 people ("not party members") doing a lot good work in this direction, but the Committee is too small to carry out this campaign and the party (C.P.) decided to step in and carry through the work on a mass basis."

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Harold also told me that the fund drive in his region is going "very slow. We will have to find a way to speed up the collections." He said that only about 20% of the quota was collected in his region.

100-95383-15X

SAC, New York (100-26603-040) (12-10)

5/3/55

[redacted] SA

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CP, USA
District #2
NY Division
Bronx County
IS-C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 4/14/55 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 4/15/55.

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The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial #901 of [redacted]

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The informant reported on current activities of the Bronx County Committee of the CP.

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C) (7-11)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] previously reported by [redacted] Regional Director NW Ex. CP) (12-10)
- 1 - 100-95583 (CP, USA Line) (12-14)
- 1 - 100-74560 (CP, USA Funds) (12-14)

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100-95583-157

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 3 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Waters

APH:MCR
(5)

TO : SAC, New York (100-26603-040) (12-10) DATE: 4/28/55

FROM : [redacted] SA

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SUBJECT: CP, USA
DISTRICT NO. 2, BRONX COUNTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report of [redacted] dated 3/3/55. The original was furnished to SA [redacted] on 3/9/55.

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In this report the informant gives an account of his contacts with individuals in the current "Daily Worker" subscription drive and sets forth a list of the individuals he contacted or attempted to contact.

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside the Bureau unless it is suitably paraphrased.

The original report is filed as serial 380 in [redacted]

- 1 - [redacted] (P & C) (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100-91522 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100-83865 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100-63876 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100-118093 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100-72616 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100-68378 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100-82900 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100-68373 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100-95583 (CP, USA - LINE)
- 1 - NY 97-169 ("DAILY WORKER" & "WORKER") (7-2)

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MFD:GRB

Handwritten initials

100-95583-152

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 23 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Handwritten signatures: J. Waters, J. W.

"Date of report March 3, 1955

"On Thursday night, Feb. 24, I visited the following people for subs, [redacted] who was very glad to see someone with an interest to renew his sub. It is the first time that anyone has come to his house for that purpose. Without hesitation he gave me \$2.50 for one year sub and then gave me another dollar for a contribution.

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"He asked if there is any activity in the Bronx at the present time, because he would like to attend them. There is more activity in Brooklyn he sees by the Press, he reads it every day.

"I told him that there is some activity in the Bronx, but not to any great extent. I said that there is activity on the club level in this neighborhood, but not, of course as in former years due to the mass hysteria and witch hunts.

"He told me that he attended the Daily Worker Anniversary ball recently held at the Chateau Gardens.

"I was admitted into his home by his young daughter, and when I told her who I was, and what I was there for, I was admitted readily, he was talking with his wife and as I said, he was very happy and surprised to see someone with the same interest.

"I next visited [redacted] an old timer in the Party, and once in the Bryant Club but as of now I do not know her husband was at home and he renewed his sub, but did not have the money so I told him I would turn it in and come back for the money. he said next Friday would be fine. His address is [redacted] I told him that if possible I would try and come sooner also to give my regards to Sally.

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"I next visited [redacted] another old timer in the Party and a former Bryant Club member, she was not at home.

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"The next person was [redacted] I do not know whether it is a male or female. no one at home.

[redacted] not at home.
[redacted] she was
out, [redacted]

[redacted] his wife answered
the door and in excited voice said that her husband was very
sick and could not come to the door, I told her I would
be back next week.

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[redacted] I spoke with
her parents, and they told me she got married, and moved
away, they did not seem to like it when I told them I was
here to renew her subscription to the Sunday Worker.

"I visited [redacted]
and he was not at home.

"I now had three subs to turn in so I decided
to visit [redacted] and give them to her. I went to
her house and she was out, but [redacted] told
me that she was at a meeting at the Harry Meloff Center,
I should know where it is, at 180 St. and Mohegan Ave.
and if I wanted, I could bring them to her there.

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"I told [redacted] it was a little late about nine,
thirty and I did not want to disturb her at the meeting,
but he said that this meeting was going to be a sub
return affair afterwards so I should go.

"I walked to the Meloff Center and the meeting
was in progress, there were about twenty people there,
[redacted] was seated way up in front, the speaker was
a tall distinguished man with horn rimmed glasses,
talking very slowly and distinctly, and emphatic he had
plenty of material on a desk in front of him from which,
he referred to occasionally.

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"I also saw [redacted] and I went over to him
and shook hands, A table was in the rear of the hall with
all sorts of literature and two woman were seated behind it,
I also noticed a fellow who was an active participant in the
[redacted] Campaign at the White Plains address last October.

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"This fellow smokes a pipe has a bullet head and is about 5' 7" about 150 lbs. has a shuffling walk.

"I sat down next to Gene and listened to the speaker, he was talking on the sudden change of leadership in the Soviet Union, of the real reason for this change, and not as the Capitalist Press states in their daily papers.

"There is no purge or intended extermination of the top leaders, especially [redacted] and it is solely for beneficial reasons for the Soviet People that this change was made.

[redacted] realized that he could not handle the job as leader of the Soviet people, so he as a true Communist leader, admits his mistake by self criticism and another leader is chosen by the wide acclamation and approval of the Soviet People.

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"The speaker explained in detail the positions of importance held by [redacted] and the new position of [redacted] as a minister of Power plants.

"He quoted from excerpts of the NY Times showing how news was distorted concerning these resignations and new appointments, he then read from the very latest copy of a Lasting Peace and showed the difference in the presentation of the news and facts.

"The speaker explained very clearly his topic and he had the attention of those present by his eloquent and well present facts.

"Among those present were four five Negroes, one of which I met at [redacted] house very recently.

"The speaker spoke until ten-thirty or a quarter to eleven and it was very tiring after awhile listening to him but after he was through [redacted] arose and thanked him for the wonderful manner in which he presented the true facts of the change in the Soviet Union.

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[redacted] of this meeting, and she now said that questions were in order, and anyone who wished to ask them could do so now, and the speaker would answer them later.

"By this time there were about thirty people present and among them were a few young people in their teens who asked clarifications on certain issues raised by the speaker.

"After the questions were asked and the speaker was answering them, I approached Esther and turned in my three subs and giving her the dollar contribution, told her that I had a few sub renewals to go out on and would see her tomorrow night at her house.

[redacted] was very glad that I turned in three subs and said that we are close to reaching our quota.

"I told her that I was leaving now and that it was [redacted] who told me where to find you.

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"When I got home I looked in the Daily and saw the advertizement of tonights meeting, The Malenkov Resignation. what is its meaning by [redacted] speaker, so I guess that is who the speaker was, I have never seen him before.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-47142)(7-2) DATE: 5/10/55

FROM : [redacted] SA

SUBJECT: UNITED MAY DAY COMMITTEE
IS-C

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Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 4/4/55 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 4/8/55.

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The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

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- 1 - [redacted] (P&C)(7-4)
- 1 - 100-4931 (CP, USA)(12-14)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] Rank & File member Painters Union, [redacted] of May Day Planning Conference 1955)(7-6)
- 1 - 100-79712 (WFTU)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-95583 (CP, USA Line)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-49149 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - 100-79717 (CP, USA Political Activities)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-86624 (CP, USA International Relations)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-80640 (CP, USA Negro Question)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-45222 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (7-6)
- 1 - 100-95240 (LYL)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-84275 (WILLIAM PATTERSON)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-10017 (ALBERT KAHN)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-13357 [redacted] (12-15)
- 1 - 100-80635 (CP, USA Jewish Activities)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-26015 [redacted] (12-9)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (7-6)
- 1 - 100-58009 [redacted] (12-15)
- 1 - 100-47514 [redacted] (7-2)
- 1 - 100-124174 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - 100-26018 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - 100-61206 (HOWARD FAST)(12-15)
- 1 - 100-81060 [redacted] (12-11)
- 1 - 100-5864 (EARL ROBINSON)(12-11)
- 1 - 100-25821 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - 100-29687 (IFLWU)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-2936 (IWO)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-13644 (UE)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-26603-6541 (NEEDLE SECTION - NY County CP)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-29015 (COMINFIL UFWA)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-27582 (UAW)(7-2)

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APH:MCR
(33)

JFM

100-95583-153

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 11 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

14
J. Waters JWH

MEMO
NY 100-47142

of The original report is filed in serial # 926
1

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The informant reported on the "planning conference for the 70th Anniversary celebration of May Day 1955" held on 4/2/55 at the Yugoslav American Hall.

The United May Day Committee has been designated by the Attorney General of the US pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

C O P Y

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Report

Provisional Workers and
People's Committee for
May Day 1955 Activities

April 4, 1955
New York

re: Planning Conference for the celebration
of May Day 1955

The "Provisional Workers and People's Committee for May Day 1955" called a "planning conference for the 70th anniversary celebration of May Day, 1955" on April 2nd at the Yugoslav Hall in New York.

About 200 delegates and observers came to this conference.

A large sign over the speakers platform read: "Rally on May Day for peace, jobs, Bill of Rights."

The conference started about 2 p.m. Davis, a "rank-and-filler" of the Painters Union, was the chairman of the conference. In his opening speech Davis said that "this May Day the American people, especially the American workers are going to demonstrate for peace, security and Civil Rights". He underlined that "the American people are sick and tired of the war talks and of the H-bomb powers. The workers of the world are looking to us to promote world peace." He called for the "biggest May Day turn out in New York."

A woman negro singer sang the Star Spangled Banner.

The chairman read two cablegrams. One from the World Federation of Trade Unions signed by its general secretary, [redacted] which stated that the World Federation of Trade Unions greets the "rank-and-file delegates of the A.F.L., C.I.O. and independent unions" on its May Day preparations and that "the international working class follows"

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100-95583-1530A1

with full support and confidence the courageous struggle of workers, trade unionists and the progressive people of America for full employment. Working class unity, Democratic freedom and world peace", etc.

The second cablegram was signed by [redacted] of the all-India Trade Union Congress. This one expressed a wish for "May Day Conference full success for peace, jobs, democracy and world labor unity".

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[redacted] of the May Day 1955 Committee, said that "new winds are blowing but the freshest will be the winds of peace, democracy and security". He said that "this year we are demonstrating not only for a better life but for life itself. We are demonstrating against the H-bomb destruction which the war makers are getting ready to unlish upon the world." He said that "no Americans should die for [redacted] He further stated that "the Washington Administration, the [redacted] are trying to fascize America by stoping the march of the liberation of the Negro people and the destruction of the labor movement". He claimed that "the warmongers will not succeed in this attempt": unity of the labor movement (C.I.O.-A.F.L.) and [redacted] call for independent political action by labor. He said that "this May Day will inspire labor to fight back" and that "the American people to call for the repeal of the Smith Act, the Walter-McCarran Act and all other oppressive laws including the system of the paid government informer-witness." He called for an "immediate investigation of the Department of Justice stool pigeon system." He told the conference that in spite of the action of the Department of Parks and the silence of the Mayor "we will win Union Square. 30,000 New Yorkers will demonstrate this May Day together with the peace loving people of the world". The conference indorsed a resolution on unity of the C.I.O. and A.F.L.

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[redacted] negro, greeted the conference in the name of the L.Y.L. He said that "May Day always served

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to inspire American Youth"; that "May Day is the history of the struggle of workers" and that "this May Day is marking the struggle against war and fascism; the struggle for peace in which youth is especially interested."

William Patterson pledge that "all C.R.C. organizations will be with you at Union Square on May Day". He said that "we dedicate this May Day to peace. We must holth the hands of those who seek to drop the H-bomb." He stated that "Throughout the land strong voices are rising against the warmongering Knowlands "and" on this May Day, despite the terror that still exists in our land, we will launch the greatest movement for peace and civil rights." Patterson quoted parts from a statement by [redacted] on "fear of the people" and on the "struggle for civil liberties": 'If one signs a petition or speaks out in defense of civil liberties you are suspected in certain circles that you are an agent of Moscow'. "Let us pledge here today to make this May Day one that will galvanize the American people into action".

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Albert Kahn spoke about "the Senators of the Internal Security Board". He said that "as a result of their cooperation (his hearings before the Board) I had the greatest audience for my views. For this I am greatfull to them." He spoke of "the Senators" as of people "who know less than nothing about everything. The Senators wanted to know what May Day symbolizes. They were surprised to hear that May is not an importation from Moscow; that May Day originated in the United States and that [redacted] himself participated in the May Day demonstrations. I explained to the Senators that May means international brotherhood." Talking about the using of the 5th Amendment, Kahn said that "one should be proud to use the 5th Amendment or any part of the Bill of Rights." He concluded with: "things are changing. Voices are being heard. It is up to us now to speed up the process. On this May we will chart the path of peace and a new life for every man, woman and child."

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[redacted] stated that the "enemies of labor and nationality groups have been moving Haven and Earth to abolish May Day but we will have Union Square on May Day". He said that he represents hundreds of thousands of Jewish people - part of the working class - and other national groups and we will be on Union Square on May Day." He said that "while they (referred to the I.W.O.) liquidated our organization and stole from us 7½ million dollars they did not destroy us." He spoke against the rearming of West Germany: "The Jewish people know that without peace there wouldn't be any more Jews in the world. The Jewish people will march this May Day against the rearming of the Nazi beast." He accused the U.S. Government for "stimulation of strife in the Middle East" and he called upon the conference "to work hard to get a tremendous turn out on this May Day. The national groups will see to it that this May Day should be a shining example of struggle. We are marching for a new world, against McCarthyism and war".

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Chairman reads greetings from [redacted] and producers of "Salt of the Earth."

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[redacted] of the rank-and-file of the I.L.G.W.U. spoke of the importance of unity in the trade union movement which is "a necessity in the struggle for the peoples rights and for peace". She underlined that "the fact that the democrats are calling the Republican Party a war party is only showing that the people are for peace and that the democrats are trying to win the people from the republicans. The fact remains that the top brass of both parties are for war. This May Day we will March for a peoples' peace and for a better tomorrow".

[redacted] received a standing ovation when she appeared on the speakers platform. She introduced herself. She said that she came to this conference because she knows that "the future of all America's youth is bound bone and flesh to peace" and because [redacted] would want his daughter to be a participant of this great planning conference

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for the 70th Anniversary of May Day". She spoke of her father who is in prison "the innocent victim of two frameups". She said that she "learned much from the meaning of my father's lifework and in the spirit of everything he fought and loved. I greet this planning conference and join with you in organizing for a mighty May Day demonstration that will carry our beloved America one big step further along the path which Louis Weinstock walked and will walk once again. Greetings. Every success and fight hard."

The chairman announced that on May 11th a birthday party will be held in honor of [redacted] at the Hungarian Hall in the Bronx, N.Y. The conference approved a suggestion from the floor to send greetings to [redacted] [redacted] in the name of this conference.

Howard Fast asked: "What is it that terrifies the rulers of America for May Day? Why is there so much anger in fear in them? We always had to fight for the privilege to march on May Day. It ties up: [redacted] was sent to prison because they fear May Day. May Day is a movement of millions. It makes no difference whether they march in Moscow or Paris or New York or Chicago or Detroit. We are marching on May Day because we want a new life and not be blow into bits by a H-bomb. We will hold a demonstration also this year to. Of course we will have to fight for it as we always did." He said that "every single thing we see on this Earth is made by the working people. Nothing, but nothing is made by the rulers of America. The Eisenhowers, the Dulleses, etc. didn't create anything. Nothing. This Day is dangerous to them. They feel the smell of the future and they are afraid". He spoke of "Millions marching in Russia, China, Czechoslovakia without fear" and "we will win. We will not win with the handfull of people we are, we will win with the millions of workers who are still outside. We will win in our time and not 100 years from now and that is why the rulers of America are full of anger and fear." He stated: "we will not fight the Chinese. We wouldn't fight anyone." He concluded: "We

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are part of a great movement of hundreds of millions of people. The whole world will know that we still celebrate May Day in the American tradition."

[redacted] of the Fur Workers Union read the resolutions, all of which were adopted: Resolutions on Peace; on Economic Security; on McCarthyism and Civil Liberties; on May Day.

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Earl Robinson sang.

The chairman called for donations.

The collection brought in about \$500. There were no individual donations. All donations came from different groups: trade unions, national groups, mass organizations.

[redacted] reported on the "progress of the May Day Committee." He said that the Mayor refused to see the delegation which visited City Hall on April 1st. He urged everyone to send telegrams to Mayor Wagner (the uniformed ones and "still better send telegrams of your own composition - they are more influential") demanding Union Square for the May Day demonstration. "We will have a May Day demonstration but we must work hard to achieve it. We have on this May a greater responsibility than ever. We must let the world know than Eisenhower does not represent us." He said that a Committee of 12 will again visit the Park Commissioner on April 5th at 12:30 p.m.

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Chairman reported on the delegates. He didn't say how many were present at the conference. Delegates came from all national groups of the former I.W.O. organizations; from needle trades rank-and-file groups; Fur, Furniture, U.E. Auto Workers, etc.

[redacted] was elected permanent [redacted] of the May Day 1955 Committee and [redacted]

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The conference ended at 5 p.m.

5/31/55

(K) "THE COMMUNIST PARTY LINE - JANUARY 1955 - APRIL 1955" - CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER -- The captioned enclosed monograph has been prepared by the Central Research Section at the Bureau to aid Special Agents assigned to security investigations.

The line is centering around the key words "coalition or isolation." Communists are being urged to get back into the main stream of American labor in order to influence the coming national elections.

Your office should continue to be alert to any implementation of the line in your division. This monograph should be afforded the usual security precautions.

Two copies of this study are being sent to the Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Newark, New Haven, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle and Washington Field Offices. Five copies are being furnished the New York Office and one copy to all the other offices.

Monograph kept in library

orig & copy in 66-590

copies in 100-87235

100-00

100-95583-154

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 2 - 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

AW

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-3-79)

FROM : SAC, New York (100-80634) (#12-14)

SUBJECT: CP, USA
 FARM MATTERS
 IS-C

DATE: 6/2/55

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 4/21/55 and furnished to SA RICHARD H. BLASSER on 4/21/55 by [redacted]

b7D

- 1 - Bureau (100-15716) (Registered Mail)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-) (PETTIS PERRY) (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-3-69) (CP, USA Organization) (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-) (CP, USA) (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-) (PHIL BART) (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-3-94) (CP, USA Underground Operations) (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-) [redacted] (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-) (COMINFIL UE) (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-) (COMINFIL NATIONAL FARMERS UNION) (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-) (CP, USA Live) (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-3-88) (CP, USA Factionalism) (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-) (ALBERT BLUMBERG) (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-) [redacted] (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-) (LEM HARRIS) (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-) [redacted] (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-) [redacted] (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-) [redacted] (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-3-84) (CP, USA Security Measures) (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-) (NY COUNTY CP) (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-) (GENE DENNIS) (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT) (RM)
 - 1 - Bureau (100-) [redacted] (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (100-) (CP, USA Dist. # Chicago Division) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (100-) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (100-) (COMINFIL UE) (RM)
 - 1 - Newark (100-) (CP, USA Dist Newark Div.) (RM)
 - 1 - Newark (100-) [redacted] (RM)
 - 1 - Newark (100-) [redacted] (RM)
 - 1 - NY [redacted] (P & G) (#7-4)
 - 1 - NY (100-92763) (PETTIS PERRY) (#7-5)
 - 1 - NY (100-80641) (CP, USA Organization) (#12-14)
- Copies Continued Next Page

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RM

RHB:PHA
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100-95583-155

4-2-55

T. WATERS JTW

Letter to Director
NY 100-80634

Informant's report describes certain changes that have occurred in the methods and habits of the national leadership of the CP in relation to the CP, USA, Farm Commission. These changes have occurred since the jailing of PETTIS PERRY and his companions, who up to that point had been in charge of many aspects of CP work.

On 4/21/55, [redacted] also orally advised SA RICHARD H. BLASSER that [redacted] is a member of the CP, USA, Administrative Committee.

Informant advised the daily operating body of the CP is known as the Administrative Committee. This committee, according to the informant, was responsible for holding up PETTIS PERRY's Farm Program.

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According to the informant, [redacted] played a big role in holding up the publishing of PERRY's Farm Program before PERRY went to jail.

Copies Continued

- 1 - NY 100-4931 (CP, USA) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-56579 (PHIL BART) (#7-1)
- 1 - NY 100-96985 (UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-66938 [redacted] (#12-11)
- 1 - NY 100-13644 (COMINFIL UE) (#7-2)
- 1 - NY 100-63102 (COMINFIL NFU) (#7-2)
- ① - NY 100-95583 (CP, USA, Live) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-87211 (FACTIONALISM) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-9984 (ALBERT BLUMBERG) (#7-1)
- 1 - NY 100-66211 [redacted] (#7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-7658 (LEM HARRIS) (#12-13)
- 1 - NY 100-21259 [redacted] (#12-16)
- 1 - NY 100-24448 [redacted] (#7-1)
- 1 - NY 100-25623 [redacted] (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-110803 [redacted] (#12-11)
- 1 - NY 100-81338 (SECURITY MEASURES) (#7-1)
- 1 - NY 100-26603-C42 (NY COUNTY CP) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-8057 (GENE DENNIS) (#7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-49430 (PAT TOOHEY) (#7-4)

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Letter to Director
NY 100-80634

After PERRY went to jail, his Farm Program and articles were severely criticized. This enraged [redacted] member of the CP, USA Farm Commission as [redacted] idolizes PERRY.

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According to the informant, the Party's criticism of PERRY's Farm Program and articles that he wrote on the Farm Program amounted to a political repudiation of PERRY.

However, one of PERRY's articles was published because of pressure brought to bear by [redacted] and LEM HARRIS, also a member of the CP, USA Farm Commission.

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Informant was of the opinion the CP wanted PERRY out of leadership for a long time but didn't know how to proceed and did not act until after he went to jail.

Informant ascertained from [redacted] that as a result of several discussions with PHIL BART, the status of the CP, USA Farm Commission at present is not known.

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[redacted] has told the informant that since February, 1955, he has been "practically out of everything."

[redacted] also told the informant that LEM HARRIS is called in by the Party for an assignment once in a while but that CP Farm Program is in a state of inanimation.

Informant ascertained from COE that PERRY's second article on the Farm Program has been "junked."

Informant advised the CP, USA Farm Commission remains as it was, but will not be able to proceed until the obscurities that exist are cleared up.

Informant advised he had an appointment recently to see PHIL BART concerning the status of the Farm Commission, but BART was tied up with other business, and was unable to keep the appointment.

Letter to Director
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The Minneapolis, St. Louis and Indianapolis Offices were previously advised that a member of the CP, USA Farm Commission was to contact UE officers in those districts during November, 1954 to enlist their aid in making a National CP Farm Conference scheduled for Chicago a success. No dissemination therefore, is being made for these offices.

The informant's original report is maintained as serial 537, [redacted] (P & C),

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If any of the information set forth in informant's report is used in investigative report or disseminated outside the Bureau, it must be paraphrased to protect the identity of this informant.

NY 100-80634

This report will describe certain changes in the methods and habits of the national leadership of the Communist Party in relation to one of its departments -- changes which have occurred since the jailing of PETTIS PERRY and his companions who up to that point had been in charge of many aspects of Party work.

Whether these changes in method and approach relate solely to the Farm Commission or to all aspects of Communist organizational work will have to be evaluated and conclusions drawn accordingly.

For the past several years the national leadership has paid very little direct attention to the work of its Farm Commission. Periodically messages would pass between and more often as not messages from the Commission to the leadership would remain unanswered and ignored. PETTIS PERRY was considered in charge and rarely, if ever, were any of his proposals overruled directly, but on many occasions, many just died because of no answer from the other end. Not since about two years ago did the national leadership send a direct representative to a meeting of the Commission (BART) and he merely reported on some findings of a trip into the Midwest. In consequence, all matters of policy and activity emanated from the Commission and PERRY and were, unless directly overruled, put into effect without delay or discussion.

In June, 1954, and anticipating an adverse ruling from the US Supreme Court, PERRY announced at a meeting of the Farm Commission that the National Committee of the Party had made certain decisions to take immediate effect in event of his being imprisoned. Among these decisions were that the Farm Commission was to be strengthened in its composition so that it would function despite PERRY'S removal, and that when PERRY left his place was to be immediately taken by PAT TOOHEY.

He also stated that, preparatory to his leaving the scene, he desired a committee rapidly prepare a national

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farm program for the Party; that he wanted a number of new and continuing committees erected to step into the gap, and that he was preparing several important "policy articles" before he left.

Accordingly, preparing for the eventuality of PERRY going to prison, and so as to assure the smooth and continuing functioning of the Farm Commission, several new members were added and measures undertaken to have the Commission function regularly under PERRY'S or TOOHEY'S direction. In addition, an Eastern Seaboard Committee composed of Party representatives from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania was established to lead the work of this area, and steps were taken to erect a functioning committee comprising Communists in the Midwest farm belt.

Plans were made to convene a national conference of Communist farm leaders in the Midwest in early November and a representative of the Commission [] went into Duluth, Minneapolis and Chicago to prepare for this conference. It was also planned that prior to this national conference another representative should take a trip into Louisville, Fort Wayne, Chicago and Minneapolis to confer with and enlist the aid of UE officers to make this conference a success. PERRY prepared two lengthy articles on Communist farm policy which he left behind for publication. These articles were supposed to establish the "Party line" in this field for some time to come, and touched upon such basic aspects as the parity struggle, involvement in electoral campaigns, tactics in relation to the Grange and National Farmers Union, et cetera. Finally, several subcommittees were set up to commence work on drafting a new and comprehensive national Communist farm program. Between July and December, a number of drafts and re-drafts were written until one was produced ready for national committee examination and approval (the Bureau has copies of each of these drafts). Before he left PERRY directed that his articles and the final copy copy of the Program were to immediately be released and circulated.

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But, between August and January a number of unexplained events took place to derail and sidetrack the aforementioned decisions and plans. The cause was always vaguely ascribed to "powers that be" but no definite authority of a person or committee was ever established, and the reasons for blocking the decisions remained unclear.

First, each time a draft of the Program was sent down to the national committee silence closed around it for weeks and sometimes months, and requiring extra effort to have it released for a new going over, so that six months was consumed in delaying any definite action by the leadership on the program.

Second, someone, somewhere, arbitrarily cancelled the Chicago conference without stated reasons and set it ahead for mid-December, and when that date grew close, cancelled it again and re-set it for mid-January. PERRY claimed he did not know who did it but that he had heard it was because the Midwest Communists were not ready for the conference. However, as was later learned, the Midwest Communists were told that the eastern Communists were not ready. At other times it was intimated "times are bad for conferences", "no meeting in excess of a handful is now advisable," et cetera. Whatever the reason, it is interesting to note that the policies and plans of this Commission were held at bay and it strongly appeared as if the national leadership was steadily overruling PERRY but doing so in an indirect, oblique manner.

The foregoing background should be held in mind to understand what occurred after PERRY left for prison, and one may conjecture that it was due to one of the following causes -- or a combination of them:

1. The erratic and disorganized way in which the CP top level of the CP functions in relation to its lower level because of its clumsy and sometimes inoperable underground type of organization.

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2. That the national leadership was pursuing a "deep-down" type of functioning in accordance with its underground conception and perhaps believed the Farm Commission and PERRY were becoming too risky and tending to function too much in an open fashion disregarding "security" considerations.

3. A disagreement by the top level leadership with PERRY and his policies but a reluctance to correct him publicly, and resorting to an indirect and blockading tactic to ash-can his activities until such time as he was out of the way, then reorganize things the way they desired.

4. Or if there prevails in the top leadership a distrust of the Farm Commission and a feeling that within the Commission there must be a "leak". Curiously most of the aforementioned canceling and sidetracking took place soon after the arrest of ALBERT BLUMBERG and [redacted] in late October and early November. While he had been in the underground, BLUMBERG had worked closely with PERRY and was the author of most of PERRY'S "reports" and articles. [redacted] was close to most members of the Farm Commission and was, in fact, arrested as she left a secret meeting of the Farm Commission. (It should be borne in mind that the [redacted] arrest caused some commotion and several investigating committees were established to collect and assess all facts and information surrounding the arrest. Whether these committees concluded that [redacted] is guiltless (she had been accused of being reckless and ignoring security rules) and that her arrest is due to something associated with the Farm Commission is open to conjecture.)

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From what is known, certain changes took place almost immediately after PERRY and his companions entered federal prison.

The day PERRY was jailed, TOOHEY (from Florida) instructed New York members of the Commission to convene

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a meeting of the Commission for which he would return by plane; to reschedule and start preparing the Chicago conference; to edit and release the final copy of the farm Program, and to publish the two "policy" articles which PERRY left behind. [] and HARRIS proceeded to carry this out and contacted the national leadership about the Program, articles and soliciting assistance in contacting Midwest leaders.

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Immediately, a message came back suggesting to defer any action on anything until a representative of the national leadership could meet with and consult the commission leaders. It was indicated that the national leadership desired to present "some new thoughts" in regard to the work in this area. Though unexpected, it was considered a pleasing development and maybe betokening an end to the national ignoring of the Commission work for the past several years and national disinterest in the entire farm aspect of work.

The message from the leadership said a formal Commission meeting was not needed and that a simple restaurant conference with several people was adequate for the time; that it would be unnecessary for TOOHEY to come in from Florida for the chat because the talk would be small and informal.

Consequently, a small group of [] HARRIS, [] composed the meeting. The representative of the national leadership turned out to be PHIL BART.

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At this meeting, very little was said directly or to the point, nor were specific questions directly addressed or answered. Like all CP functionaries whose speciality is internal organization, he speaks on and deals with matters in an indirect, half-suggestive, evasive fashion and always employs roundabout, indefinite and allegoric methods of discussion and debate, which results in no definite commitment on any question but which

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always leaves an "out" for any other kind of interpretation he desires. But persons acquainted with Party lingo and habits have no misunderstanding of what was said or meant.

Although ostensibly speaking in a general way and with reference to no specific subject or person, the participants of such a meeting know they are not aimlessly chatting but that it is their work and issues which are under discussion and review. Therefore, the following is the writer's interpretation of BART'S remarks and the purpose for which he came.

He vaguely indicated that a number of "changes and developments" had occurred which warrant a thorough re-appraisal of CP methods of work in all fields. He did not spell out the new changes nor did he refer to what methods must be changed, but interspersed throughout his remarks were phrases as "an easing of world and national tensions", "a lifting of McCarthyism and fear", "more and more important people coming out of their holes and starting to fight back", "newer and better opportunities of mass and more open work by the Party", "a need to change a lot of heavy and cumbersome mechanisms which have proved to be inoperable and self-defeating".

Several times he referred to "serious errors of judgement and policy" (unspecified, but impliedly relating to the farm field); and said we have "had some grave experiences in the field of security which should not be ignored". The area of these lapses in security were also unspecified, and though the participants were not told directly it related to farm area, and the errors of judgement could only refer to PERRY.

The concensus of those present gathered that BART was conveying these "new thoughts" of the national leadership:

That it was necessary to completely reorganize CP work in this field from the line and method it had

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been following, because mistakes of policy and organizational form had been made and resulted in fruitless and sterile endeavor; and that such was all the worse in face of really "good opportunities to advance, and an observable lessening of anti-Communist tension".

The tenor of BART'S remarks was to discredit PERRY'S leadership and methods of work as well as his policies, with the conclusion that it was necessary to dismantle any machinery and committees which PERRY erected, and to thoroughly revise policy questions which PERRY had formulated.

This related to the Program particularly, and BART was uncertain if the Program should be published at all -- or not until severe changes be made in it. He indicated the Program as now completed "fails to reflect the new situation in the country, new changes in class relationships, and fails to provide tactics and strategy in light of new and actual conditions. As said, these "new and actual" conditions were unexplored and assumed that everyone present should themselves know of them.

In regard to the "policy articles" which PERRY left behind, one was finally published but in a form which [redacted] described as "mutilated" and radically changed. When asked about this BART was evasive and ascribed it to "changes" which had occurred since PERRY left (only a week or so before) and needing "freshened up to correspond to the changes".

BART then indicated that the national leadership was thinking of a radical transformation of the Farm Commission; and said there were proposals that it be moved to Chicago and function out of Chicago. When asked if that meant TOOHEY would follow it to Chicago, he answered that it seemed unlikely, because there were ideas that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT might be put in charge of it, and if LIGHTFOOT could not assume the task then he, BART, would take charge of it.

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In discussing this, BART mentioned that there is more and more of a tendency by the leadership to dismantle a large part of its "unavailable" or underground type of leadership and to channelize committees and leadership into the hands of "open" functionaries who are able to now function openly. Among this type of functionary are those who are under bail and presently free to move about, and not to set up a lot of others as "sitting ducks."

Whether these remarks indicate a policy change by the national leadership is open for evaluation also, but it should be observed (and as previously been called to the attention of the Bureau) more and more of the hitherto "unavailable" and underground functionaries are coming "out" and resuming open activity. At present, only three or four important functionaries in New York City remain underground, while a number of others have resumed normal lives. This is also observed in Jersey where [redacted] is now in the open, as is [redacted] and others in New York.

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This meeting with BART ended in an inconclusive fashion, the participants not knowing whether the present Farm Commission is in effect or not, of it a new one is to be set up, or whether it will function in New York or Chicago, or whether it will be headed by LIGHTFOOT, BART or TOCNEY.

However, since early February there has been no further notice from the National Committee or any indication of its further interest. Whether BART'S mission was to quietly wreck the Commission as it stands, or if the leadership intends to do something else but has not yet got around to it, is not known at this point.

Whether the national leadership distrusts the commission and takes these steps to allow it to quietly die out may also be conjectured.

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It seems obvious that PERRY'S policies and mechanisms are totally thrown out also.

It may also be examined whether, with the release from prison of DENNIS and the others, as well as the great difficulties the Party experiences in having its underground operate, if there has been a decision to dismantle a large part of this apparatus and seek more effective methods of their functioning.

Moreover, the prattle about "new changes" and "opportunities" may also be a decision based upon a review of the situation in which the leadership decides it is now possible to come out more in the open and strive to work in an open fashion.

SAC, New York (100-4931) (12-14)

5/18/55

RICHARD H. BLASSER, SA

CP, USA
IS-C

On 5/6/55, [redacted] furnished to the writer a booklet captioned "The American Way to Jobs, Peace, Equal Rights, and Democracy - Program of the CP".

b7D

The booklet is maintained as exhibit # 1A546, 100-4931.

- 1 - [redacted] (7-4)
- 1 - NY 100-95538 (CP, USA, Line) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-89691 (Domestic Administration Issues) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-86624 (International Relations) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-80640 (Negro Question) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-87152 (Brief) (7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-79717 (Political Activity) (12-14)

b7D

RHB:SBB
(8)

100-95538-156

SEARCHED <i>W</i>	INDEXED <i>W</i>
SERIALIZED <i>W</i>	FILED <i>W</i>
MAY 18 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

6/15/55

[Redacted]

SA

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WOMEN'S FEDERATION OF JEWISH
WOMEN'S CLUBS

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 5/3/55
furnished to the writer by [Redacted] on 5/6/55.

b7D

The information contained in this report should not
be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in Serial 967 of
[Redacted]

b7D

The informant reported on a meeting of the above-
captioned organization held on 4/27/55 in the Bronx Jewish
Center dedicated to the 7th Anniversary of the Establishment
of Israel.

The above organization was formerly the Women's
Division of the [Redacted].

b7D

- 1 - [Redacted] (100) (7-4)
- 1 - NY 100-99994 [Redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100-80635 (CP, USA, JEWISH ACTIVITIES) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-85277 [Redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100-86624 (CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-87994 [Redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-95583 (CP, USA, LINE) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100- [Redacted] (7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-228 [Redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-79717 (CP, USA, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (12-14)

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ADMIN
(11)

100-95583 - 157

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 15 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J. W. [Signature]	

COPIE

REPORT

BRONX LEMMA LAZARUS
WOMEN'S CLUBS ACTIVITIES

MAY 3, 1955
New York

[redacted] of the Bronx
Emma Lazarus Women's Clubs, told me that her organization had
a meeting at the Bronx Jewish Center on April 27th, 1955 which
was dedicated to the 7th anniversary of the establishment of
Israel.

About 250 people came to this meeting. The [redacted]
of the meeting was [redacted] Chairman of the Bronx Council
of the Emma Lazarus Women's Clubs.

[redacted] spoke on "peace and Israel." She told the
meeting that "Israel must fight for peace because the develop-
ment and the very existence of Israel will be possible only
in peaceful coexistence with the Arab countries and in the
conditions of a peaceful world. [redacted] underlined the
importance of Israel to form the block of nations - the Soviet
Union and the Eastern democracies in the struggle for peace."

[redacted] of the Radio City Synagogue spoke
against the "fanatical clericals of Israel who are carrying on
a struggle against mass action in Israel in connection with the
peace movement. [redacted] called upon the masses of Israel to
disregard these forces and to carry on the struggle for peace
and brotherhood among the nations of the world."

[redacted] "a progressive Zionist," attacked
the "Ben Gurion Shapir (Israeli) government's policy for going
hand-in-hand with the Western powers which is aimed against
the masses and is leading towards a 3rd World War. [redacted]
called upon the masses of Israel to carry on a struggle for
real democracy in Israel and he called upon the Jewish people
of the world to help the Israeli masses in this struggle."

[redacted] of the Emma Lazarus
Women's Federation "attacked the U. S. State Department for
sending arms to the Arab countries underlining the point that
this action of our State Department has only one meaning: the
encouragement of the Arab countries to make war on Israel.
[redacted] called upon the Israeli government to work for peace with
the neighbor-countries. [redacted] told the meeting that what Israel
and the world needs and bread and freedom, not cannons and
war which the Western imperialist powers are offering to the
world."

The meeting adopted two resolutions. One - protesting to President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles for sending war materials to the Arab countries and another one - greetings to all masses of Israel for their struggle for peace.

[redacted]

CP, USA
DISTRICT NUMBER 2
ERONT COUNTY
IS-C

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Attached hereto is a copy of a memo dated 5/9/55 from the Bronx County Board CP to all Bronx sections. This memo was made available to SA [redacted] for photostating on 5/21/55 by [redacted] the photostat is located in serial 395 in [redacted]

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The informant obtained a memo at a meeting of the club organizers of the Tremont Boulevard Section, Bronx County CP on 5/17/55.

The memo concerns the dues and fund drive status of the entire Bronx as well as a breakdown of the Bronx CP according to regions and sections. The memo sets forth in details the difficulties facing the Party in organization of the membership.

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside the Bureau, unless it is suitably paraphrased.

b7D

- 1 - [redacted] (red) (7-12-10)
- 1 - NY 100-74560 (CP, USA FUNDS) (7-12-11)
- 1 - NY 100-86638 (CP, USA MEMBERSHIP) (7-12-11)
- 1 - NY 100-86641 (CP, USA ORGANIZATION) (7-12-11)
- ① - NY 100-95583 (CP, USA LINE) (7-12-11)
- 1 - NY 100-89590 (CP, USA STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY) (7-12-11)
- 1 - NY 97-169 (DAILY NUMBER & WORKERS) (7-2)

EDMIS
(8)

100-95583-158

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 23 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. V. Underhill

"Memo to all Bronx Sections:

"Left and progressive forces have come a considerable distance forward from the bleak days of 1950. Indications are that '56 can be a momentous year for the whole American people. Our greatest strength lies in the correctness of our Party's political line...its ability to answer the needs of the people.

"The bourgeoisie, facing a complexity of problems, is trying to limit our ability to take advantage of their difficulties. It is precisely because of these opportunities that this curtailment must be opposed with great vigor. Under conditions of sharp attack, our Party has responded magnificently. It is to be expected that this response would be uneven. We must adapt ourselves to this unevenness. The period ahead will present new opportunities. This requires greater effort, new initiatives and broader participation in our own ranks in the first place. The leadership of the Communist Party program is vital to the whole people.

"The main tasks confronting us are the mass tasks. But with a minority of members active in their trade unions, with too few comrades in the major local organizations, our job is a huge one.

"Much of the problem arises out of objective difficulties. However, quite a bit results from a "hard core" concept of Party membership which has permeated a section of our leadership...on a county level in the first place.

"This theory, in essence, holds that an "elite" of the Party will carry out the mass tasks and organizational work. In limiting our outlook to the elites, we surrender much of our effectiveness to the class enemy. This is illustrated, for example, by the dues status of the Bronx membership:

- "a) approximately 30% owe from January 1954
- b) close to 50% owe dues from September 1954
- c) 80% have paid no dues since January 1955

"There are whole sections in both industry and community which are 50% behind from January 1954. Yet the overwhelming bulk of these comrades want to remain in the Party. Comrades who have maintained even nominal membership during this most difficult time are worth fighting for...if we are to win in '56 we must fight for them. We will be able to unite with non-Communists and anti-Communists on issues to the extent that we can find the common meeting ground for all Communists.

"Just as we cannot impose conditions which preclude coalition, so we cannot place obstacles in the path of our comrades. The idea of the "hard core" is one other expression of left-sectarianism... a most pernicious one.

"Not only is this devastating to the membership but it prevents us from winning back many former members and sympathizers who feel the new currents stirring.

"We state that the threat of fascism will not be stopped by a small group of anti-fascists. We had also better grasp the idea that the role of the Marxist vanguard will not be carried out with only a handful of Communists won to its line.

"We have had many examples of the new possibilities. In one shop ten non-Party workers who stopped subscribing to the Worker several years ago, renewed their subs two months ago. Four thousand non-Communist Bronxites signed our nominating petitions last October. An East Bronx section recruited two new members and re-recruited one former member. One leading comrade has re-recruited half a dozen ex-members in one industry.

"We must strive to win many inactive members and former members politically as we once campaigned for new members. The impact of the tremendous growth of the anti-McCarthy movement, the new qualities in the quest for peace, the merger of the organized labor movement, etc., can be realized by new victories in the fight for our Party.

"The Bronx Party is therefore calling for a concentrated effort in the next months to open an ideological war on the "hard core" theory. We want to fight for 100% of our Party. This means a new initiative in the shift to the mainstream organizations and into the big shops. It means a fight for the club organization, its meetings and attendance. It means the fight for greater press circulation and 100% participation in the current Fund Drive.

"It means a June dues control of our membership. Now dues, in and of themselves, are not the answer (though the financing of the national office is derived principally from this source). But dues payments are today the barometer of the "hard core" theory. Therefore, a drastic change in the dues situation is our first objective.

"Accompanying this memo are dues figures. These figures have been challenged by some. Because they are so shocking they seem unbelievable. Nevertheless, they are generally accurate and the challengers have not yet disproved them.

"The Bronx County Board makes the following proposals to all Sections:

- "1) A series of regional functionaries' meeting to launch this effort.
- "2) The January 1954 dues delinquencies to be assigned to the section staff and club organizers for immediate action.
- "3) Every club organizer to have an exact record of members' standings at all times.
- "4) The collection of dues to be placed on every agenda of every meeting of members including boards, conferences, committees, staffs and clubs.
- "5) 100% visiting of the party membership - 100% dues control within the next two months.

"May 9, 1955

Bronx County Board Communist Party

Section	Dues			Fund Drive		Workers Subs
	1/54	9/54	12/54	Quota In	Achvmt.	
Industry						
A O	30%	45%	11%	\$3500	\$ 600	58
F B	"	12	22	2500	272	60
D 10	76	62	62	2500	"	37
C 11	93	69	16	7500	3115	87
IT	60	34	24	750	314	70
EX	83	65	63	1200	360	18
EXS	83	41	17	2000	455	} 45
B J	46	60	30	2000	839	
Pr	"	"	"	1000	430	} 27
Hot	60	70	14	1200	113	
Rest	54	16	18	1500	657	21
Exrs	76	76	60	1250	722	15
Plt	90	90	85	750	360	26
Comm	60	60	60	500	"	"
Northwest						
Van C	86	89	67	3200	1547	56
HL-Rosh	12	37	28	15400	2115	70
Kings	86	57	50	3000	1751	39
Hung	100	100	96	1400	847	11

<u>Section</u>	<u>% 1/54</u>	<u>% 9/54</u>	<u>% 12/54</u>	<u>Costs In</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Achvmt.</u>
Midwest-Southwest						
Sta-IR	53	45	45	2200	650	21
Norr-EG	62	56	43	3100	1049	27
Ford-Gonc	*	75	83	2400	600	20
Mc-Jer	56	39	30	2200	765	18
Mt. Eden	83	63	55	1500	547	27
Burnside	62	79	76	1700	570	13
L. Ex.-Concont.						
Trs-Blvd.	74	65	55	3300	721	77
Fr.-Ol.	33	14	9	2900	95	60
HP-Pr.	74	57	47	3100	1212	50
F. R.	62	48	48	1000	530	2
S. B.	53	37	25	1200	203	2
Northeast						
Easton.	79	76	86	1600	817	31
Olin.	46	30	26	2500	720	21
All.	42	42	37	2400	871	60
Coops	45	64	60	2000	485	43
H. R.	*	*	*	1000	192	13
Prkchr	*	*	*	1000	270	0

*5/9/55

* no reports available*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-80635) (12-14) DATE: 7/19/55
FROM : SA [redacted]
SUBJECT: CP, USA JEWISH ACTIVITIES
IS-C

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b7C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 7/11/55 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 7/14/55.

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

b7D

The original report is filed in serial 1026 of [redacted]

The informant reported on the results of the "Jewish World Conference Against the Rearming of Germany" held in Paris, France on 6/18-19/55.

APH:gsm

- 1 - [redacted] (P & C) (7-1)
- 1 - 100-7918 (P. NOVICK) (20-10)
- 1 - 100-21 [redacted] (7-2)
- 1 - 100-8662 (CP, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (12-14)
- 1 - 100-95583 (CP, USA LINE) (12-14)
- 1 - 100-65279 [redacted] (20-11)
- 1 - 100-104142 (LEONID HAZARDUS WOMEN'S FEDERATION) (7-2)

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100-95583-159

SEARCHED [initials]
SERIALIZED [initials]
JUL 19 1955
FBI - NEW YORK
J.V. WATERS [signature]
V.F.D.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-80643) (12-14)

DATE: 7/20/55

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: CP, USA WOMEN MATTERS
IS-CAttached hereto in a copy of a report dated 7/5/55
furnished to the writer by [REDACTED] on 7/8/55.The information contained in this report should not
be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.The original report is filed in serial 1001 of
[REDACTED] (P & C).The informant reported on the aims and plans of the
CP with respect to the "World Congress of Mothers for Peace"
scheduled to be held in Paris, France on July 7-10, 1955.

APK:gsa

- 1 - [REDACTED] (P & C) (7-4)
- 1 - 100-87976 [REDACTED] (20-10)
- 1 - 100-26603-40 (BRONX COUNTY CP) (20-10)
- ① - 100-95583 (CP, USA LINE) (12-14)
- 1 - 100-86624 (CP, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (12-14)

(6)

100-95583-166

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SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 20 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J.V. WATERS JDR
INFO

C O P Y

Report

July 5, 1955
New York

WORLD CONGRESS OF
"MOTHERS FOR PEACE"

According to [redacted] member of the Bronx County Committee of the Communist Party, the Communist Party in the Bronx asked all of its functionaries in the Women's "progressive" and "right wing" mass organizations to "campaign on their organizations to popularize the idea of the World Congress of Mothers for Peace which will take place in Paris, France." She told me that some 60 countries are getting ready to send delegations to the above mentioned Congress which will be held in Paris on July 7-10, 1955. [redacted] said that "party members (C.P.) and left wing functionaries in the women's mass organizations are to popularize the main aims of the Congress: to work for a program of disarmament of all countries and the protection of our children from a new world war."

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The work of the Communists and left-wingers in the women's organizations on the World Congress of Mothers for Peace consist of: "to put the question of the World Congress of Mothers for Peace on the agenda of every women's organization; to develop a discussion on the aims of this congress and to adopt resolutions in favor of the congress and its aims; to try to influence the big national women's organizations to send delegates to the Congress."

/s/ [redacted]

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jac
100-95583-160 att 1

TO: SAC, New York

DATE: 8/1/55

FROM: [redacted] SA (100-80675)(7-2)

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DATE: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS
IS - C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 6/29/55 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 6/30/55.

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

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[redacted] The original report is filed in serial 1035 of

The informant reported on a special meeting to form a "New York Defense Organization" held on 6/21/55 at 77 5th Ave., NY C.

It is noted that the facts in this report were originally transmitted to the Bureau by air-tel dated 6/27/55.

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C) (7-4)
- 1 - NY 65-5604 (WILLIAM ALBERTSON) (12-11)
- 1 - NY 100-76134 [redacted] (12-13)
- 1 - NY 100-116888 [redacted]
- 1 - NY 100-114143 [redacted] (12-11)
- 1 - NY 100-13473 (SI GERSON) (12-11)
- 1 - NY 100-63755 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-94907 [redacted] (12-11)
- 1 - NY 100-47632 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-79717 (CP, USA POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-80636 (CP, USA LEGISLATURE ACTIVITIES) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-89691 (CP, USA DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-26603 (CP, USA DISTRICT #2) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-81752 (CP, BRIEF) (7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-95583 (CP, USA LINE) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-50806 (GEORGE BLAKE CHARITY) (12-16)
- 1 - NY 100-21421 (ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-41932 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-74560 (CP, USA FUNDS) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-8057 (EUGENE DENNIS) (7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-18065 [redacted] (7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-80640 (CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-6562 (CP, PUERTO RICO) (7-3)

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100-95583-116

J.V. WATERS
INFO

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June 29, 1955
New York

Report

COMMUNIST PARTY USA ACTIVITIES

A special meeting to form a "New York Defense organization" was held on June 21, 1955 at 77 5th Ave., New York. This meeting was called by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party through the medium of Wm. Albortson, national functionary of the Civil Rights Congress.

The following (all of them CP members) were present:

Wm. Albortson, [redacted]
Si Gerson, [redacted] formerly
organiz. of the Bronx County Comm. CP) [redacted] and
one - a CP State Comm. member who's name I didn't learn.
Gerson was chairman of the meeting.

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In his report to the meeting Albortson said that the Communist Party and the Civil Rights Congress had been thinking in terms of setting up some kind of a New York defense organization which would "coordinate and direct" the fight in all causes involving Civil liberties in New York.

Albortson underlined that such organization will handle all civil defense issues, the immediate task of this organization will be the defense of the CP, the defense of [redacted] Alex Trotchenberg [redacted] whose trial is "being rushed by the Department of Justice".

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Albortson stated that "while this committee or organization will be strictly party organization I believe we should span into such organization also no-party people". He said that an organization this kind is absolutely necessary now because it would be "impracticall at this time to set up a New York chapter of the CRC. The government will be immediately after such organization. It will also ^{ask} from it some \$29,000 as payment of taxes and we would have after us some other Federal and State gov. agencies". He stated that his new organization will work independently of the CRC but "we will place at the disposal of this organization all the facilities including the offices of the CRC".

A short discussion followed Albertson's report.

In the discussions-questions participated: [redacted] wanted a clarification: Will such an organization participate in local issues, such as the fight against discrimination, police brutality, etc.

[redacted] stated that this new organization could work successfully only if the party (CP) will support it, at least from the beginning, fully on county scale. Without such help the organization will fail. "Is the State Committee of the party ready to assure such support on a county level?" Francis agreed that "We must get some kind of defense organization" and [redacted] agreed with [redacted] on the necessity "of party support" for such an organization.

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Si Gerson spoke on the necessity of setting up a defense organization, that this organization will be "an arm of the party"; that this defense organization will be "the directing force behind all defense cases".

Gerson stated that the immediate conclusion of this organization will be the defense of [redacted] and Alexander (Trachtenberg) [redacted] the defense of Bob Thompson and he stated that "we have information" that government is ready to take action involving Gene (Dennis) and [redacted] and other party leaders on the point of "membership in the Communist Party". He said that this new organization will also have to start attacks against the New York State Feinberg law - "some of our members lost their jobs because of this law". He said that this committee (or organization) will tackle issue by issue and case by case and as soon as a case is well underway it will be dumped to organizations such as ACLU or the ECLU, as soon as much action had been aroused in these cases."

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Gerson stated that "the planning of setting up a defense organization is a party policy making decision"; that the CRC can not, for reasons known to you, function properly (in New York) at present; that Bill (Albertson) can not spare time for NY defense activities because he has too much work in national CRC. He answered [redacted] on the question of CP help on county level which refused to act in the past although the National Comm. of the CP and also the state (NY) comm. of the Party

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directed such help be given to CRC claiming the shortage of forces, Gerson said "I believe that this organization will get full cooperation on a county or any other party level".

[redacted] said that everyone at this meeting "is an old time and proven party member. This is the way we wanted to start this organization". He said that some "15 comrades" were expected to participate in this meeting and that only 10 comrades answered the call". He said that he sees the necessity of widening this committee to include non-party members ("of course, left-wingers, those who follow our policies") and "negro and Puerto Rican comrades".

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He pledged to this organization the full cooperation of the CP on "all levels". He said that this organization will need a full time organizer and that he has in mind one who will be able to start working as such in a few weeks.

It was decided:

1. It was decided to call an enlarged meeting on July 12, 1955 at Adelpia Hall, NY, at which the name of this organization will be chosen .
2. The NY State Comm CP will be responsible for having 3 CP members from each county (NY area) at this meeting.
3. Approved the idea of having a full time paid organizer.
4. Albortson [redacted] to work out agenda for coming meeting.
5. NY State Committee will present funds for starting this new organization.

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[redacted]

C O P Y

Report

JEWISH WORLD CONFERENCE
AGAINST THE REARMING
OF GERMANY ACTIVITIES

July 11, 1955
New York

P. NOVICK, editor of the Morning Freiheit, told me that the "Jewish World Conference Against the Rearming of Germany" which met in Paris, France on June 18-19, 1955 issued an appeal to the Jews of the world "to unite in the struggle against the rearming of Germany which is, according to the appeal, one of the greatest dangers facing the Jewish people of the world." The appeal calls upon "the Jewish masses in every country and in Israel to build up a strong mass movement to stop the rearming of Germany by the Western powers."

NOVICK said that the Jewish World Conference Against the Rearming of Germany instructed the delegates to this conference, who are at the same time also delegates to the World Peace Congress in Finland, to tell the World Peace Congress about the issues and the decisions of the Jewish World Conference those giving it publicity on a world scale.

NOVICK said that the Jewish World Conference against rearming of Germany also decided to send a memorandum to the against the rearming of Germany.

The conference also decided to send an appeal "in the name of the Jewish masses from all over the world" to the Parliaments and governments of all those countries which were under German occupation during the 2nd World War asking them to resist the rearming of Germany. The Jewish World Conference also decided to ask the Big Four at the Geneva Conference to do everything possible to stop the rearming of Germany.

The Conference also decided to publish a special journal which will have a world distribution and will publish instructions on the fight against the rearming of Germany and information on the activities of the struggle against the rearming of Germany in every country of the world.

/s/ [redacted]

P.S. [redacted] of the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Emma Lazarus Women's Federation Clubs, was a U.S. delegate to the Jewish World Conference against the rearming of Germany.

J.M.

100-95583-12 [handwritten signature]

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TO: SAC, New York

DATE: 7/28/55

SAC: [redacted] SA (100-7518)(7-2)

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FROM: NATIONAL COUNCIL AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
IS-0

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 6/25/55 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 6/27/55.

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The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

[redacted] The original report is filed in serial 1031 of

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The informant reported on a meeting of the NCASF held at the Cornish Arms Hotel in NY on 6/23/55.

The NCASF has been designated by the Attorney General of the US pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C) (7-11)
- 1 - NY 100-95379 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-46163 (REV. RICHARD MORFORD) (12-16)
- 1 - NY 100-80294 [redacted] (12-11)
- 1 - NY 100-63070 (KUMAR GOSHAL) (12-11)
- 1 - NY 100-74560 (CP, USA FUNDS) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-95583 (CP, USA LINE) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-86624 (CP, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (12-14)

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100-95583-1872

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JUL 29 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J.V. WATERS DR	

INFO

June 25, 1955
New York

Report

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET
FRIENDSHIP ACTIVITIES

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship held a meeting at the Cornish Arms Hotel in New York on June 23rd, 1955 on the subject of the coming Big Four Negotiations and on the possibility of Peaceful co-existence. About 75 people came to this meeting.

It was a Russian-Jewish-Irish crowd, mostly advanced middle-age and olderly people.

The [redacted] of the meeting was [redacted]
(of the ALP).

Introducing the [redacted] of the meeting Rev. Richard Morford, executive director of the National C. Of US Friendship, told the meeting that [redacted] was elected this afternoon as a member of the board of directors of the NCUSF.

[redacted] opened the meeting with a statement that he is "honored and proud" to be a member of the board of directors of this organization which does "work of tremendous importance by telling the American people the truth about the Russian people".

[redacted] spoke about the importance of the coming negotiations of the Big Four and he underlined that the Soviet Union took away "from US" (the US) the initiative with its peace appeal directed to the people of the world. He was critical of "the Eisenhower-Dulles approach to the coming negotiation that we and you shouldn't expect too much from these negotiations" but he predicted that in spite of this attitude of Washington a lot will be gained from these negotiations "because the people of the world are tired of the cold war, of the atomic tests and of the defense alerts".

Kumar Goshal, "National Guardian" columnist spoke of the awakening of the colonial world". He underlined that "America has billions of dollars invested in the 'have-not' countries and is therefore now" an imperialist country ". He said that the people of Asia and Africa aren't any more satisfied with nice words and promises. "They want action; they want peace and

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100-95583-162 att 1

and freedom; they want to share in the richness and production of our civilization".

Richard Morford made the collection speech. He told the meeting that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has now a big task: 1. The mobilization of the people all over the country to write to their leaders in Washington demanding a positive approach to the negotiations of the Big Four and 2. to bring to our people the facts on the possibility of co-existence. He said that the N.C. is ready to send out lots of literature on these subjects "and we must accomplish this within the next 2-3 weeks".

The collection brought in about \$300.

There was a short discussion from the floor in which it was brought out the points that the main speakers and those who were asking the questions were disturbed with the "attitude Washington to the Big Four conference"; that "we must strive to achieve peaceful co-existence otherwise there is the danger of no-existence"; that "the rearming of Germany is a danger to world peace"; that "former major generals are beginning to play an important role in West Germany"; that "West Germany is becoming one of the Big Three and France is taking the place held until now by West Germany", etc.



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OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-87211)(12-14)

DATE: 7/22/55

FROM : SA [redacted]

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SUBJECT: CP, USA - FACTIONALISM
IS-C

On June 30, 1955, [redacted] orally furnished the following information to SA'S [redacted]

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If this information is used in report form, it should be carefully paraphrased so as to afford this informant maximum security.

3-Chicago (1-CG 61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT) (RM)
(1-CG 100-24702) [redacted] (RM)
(1-CG 100-) (CP, USA - Negro Question) (RM)

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- (1 [redacted] (P&C) (7-1)
- (1-NY 100-102357) [redacted] (12-16)
- (1-NY 100-54378) [redacted] (12-16)
- (1-NY 100-111423) [redacted] (12-16)
- (1-NY 100-42448) [redacted] (12-16)
- (1-NY 100-95140) [redacted] 12-16)
- (1-NY 100-101849) [redacted] (12-16)
- (1-NY 100-34464) [redacted] (7-1)
- (1-NY 100-9308) [redacted] (7-1)
- (1-NY 100-68478) [redacted] (7-1)
- (1-NY 100-88395) [redacted] (12-16)
- (1-NY 100-81547) [redacted] 12-16)
- (1-NY 100-92557) [redacted] (12-16)
- (1-NY 100-88134) [redacted] (12-16)
- (1-NY 100-107582) [redacted]
- (1-NY 100-24448) [redacted] (7-5)
- (1-NY 100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (12-16)
- (1-NY 100-73325) [redacted] (12-16)
- (1-NY 100-98699) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT) (7-5)
- (1-NY 100-106408) [redacted] (12-16)
- (1-NY 100-94672) [redacted]
- (1-NY 100-89862) [redacted]
- (1-NY 100-115299) [redacted] 12-16)
- (1-NY 100-81771) [redacted] (12-16)
- (1-NY 100-92572) [redacted] (12-14)
- (1-NY 100-62847) [redacted] (12-16)
- (1-NY 100-29918) [redacted] (12-16)
- (1-NY 100-1264) [redacted] (12-16)
- (1-NY 100-) [redacted] white, female, CP member
in Tenants Section, Harlem Region)(7-6)

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SEARCHED <i>[initials]</i>	INDEXED <i>[initials]</i>
SERIALIZED <i>[initials]</i>	FILED <i>[initials]</i>
JUL 22 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

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[Handwritten Signature]
100-95583-163

Memo to SAC, NY
NY 100-87211

[redacted] advised that on June 29, 1955 he attended an open CP meeting held at 124 West 124th Street, NYC. The informant stated this meeting was held in a hall (name unknown) and was attended by approximately 65 people. He remarked that those in attendance comprised, or formerly comprised, the regional and sectional leadership of the Harlem Region, CP.

[redacted] noted the purpose of this meeting was to resolve the issue of factionalism which has existed in Harlem over an extended period of time. Informant stated the issue arose when

[redacted] (known to the informant as [redacted]) (known to the informant as [redacted]) set forth their views pertaining to the Negro question which was contrary to the party line.

Opposing these two were [redacted] (known to the informant as

[redacted] (known to the informant as [redacted]) who followed the party line. As a result of the above, this meeting had been arranged with the understanding that a member of the national committee would attend and attempt to resolve the issue of factionalism in Harlem.

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[redacted] advised this meeting was to have begun at 8:00 pm, but actually did not start until 9:00 pm, at the time when he arrived at the meeting.

The informant advised he recognized the following people in attendance:

(COPIES CONTINUED)

(1-NY 100-69890)	[redacted] (7-1)
(1-NY 100-96985)	(CP, UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS, NYO)
(1-NY 100-74560)	(CP, USA -FUNDS) (12-14)
(1-NY 100-80640)	(CP, USA -NEGRO QUESTION) (12-14)
(1-NY 100-95583)	(CP, USA -LINE) (12-14)
(1-NY 100-26603-C 156)	(CP, NEW YORK STATE) (12-14)
(1-NY 100-26603-C 1214)	(CP, HARLEM REGION) (12-16)
(1-NY 100-80641)	(CP, USA -ORGANIZATION) (12-14)

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Memo to SAC, NY
NY 100-87211

[redacted]
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

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[redacted]

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The informant noted that he had considered [redacted] [redacted] as being "unavailable", but believed, in view of their attendance at this meeting, that they are presently operating in the open.

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[redacted] advised that [redacted] acted as the [redacted] of this meeting with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT as the key-note speaker. In this respect, LIGHTFOOT was identified to the informant by [redacted] as being from the national committee. The informant stated that LIGHTFOOT spoke from 9:00 pm until approximately 10:25 pm. The meeting then recessed until 10:30 pm.

Memo to SAC, NY
NY 100-87211

at which time the floor was open to questions until 11:00 pm. From 11:00 pm until 11:30 pm LIGHTFOOT made his closing remarks and the meeting adjourned at that time.

[redacted] stated that LIGHTFOOT's speech was an evaluation of the work done in Harlem and he discussed the mistakes made by [redacted] whom he referred to as Comrade [redacted] and by [redacted] whom he referred to by innuendo. LIGHTFOOT advised a major mistake of [redacted] was her statement that the Negro people would be better off under fascism than under the present form of government in the United States. LIGHTFOOT remarked that this is not a proper way for a comrade to talk,

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In regard to the above, [redacted] noted that [redacted] during the period of open discussion from 10:00 pm until 10:30 pm, stated that he agreed with all that LIGHTFOOT said, but felt that the charges of nationalism and factionalism against [redacted] should be investigated and that she should be integrated into the CP. LIGHTFOOT retorted that every effort was being made to integrate her into the CP in Chicago. He noted, however, that she is being integrated with the understanding that a situation, such as has existed in Harlem does not arise in Chicago.

Continuing, [redacted] stated that LIGHTFOOT remarked that [redacted] has been relieved of his position as the Harlem region organizer. LIGHTFOOT did not further elaborate on this statement and [redacted] noted this was the only direct reference to [redacted]

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LIGHTFOOT said that in the future, a committee would be set up, comprising a representative from each club and that these comrades would then choose the regional organizer. LIGHTFOOT did not indicate when this was to start nor did he indicate if this procedure is to be employed nationally.

[redacted] advised that LIGHTFOOT speaking as a representative of the National Committee was, as such, advising the comrades of the decisions of the National Committee in this matter.

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Memo to SAC, NY
NY 100-87211

LIGHTFOOT stated that the comrades must have a closer unity among the membership in order to prevent disruptionist tactics.

In effect, the informant stated, the main theme of LIGHTFOOT'S speech was a general appeal for unity among the comrades and a call for adherence to the party line.

Of the people who asked questions from the floor during the discussion period, the informant stated he knew only two of the six or seven questioners. Those two were [redacted] referred to above, and [redacted]. The informant remarked that [redacted] was introduced by [redacted] as being from the New York State Committee. [redacted] stated she agreed with LIGHTFOOT'S speech in regard to nationalism and factionalism, but noted that comrades should not overlook the issue of white chauvinism. [redacted] stated that all those who spoke during the discussion period agreed with LIGHTFOOT'S speech and stated it was a good one.

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The informant advised that LIGHTFOOT'S closing remarks were to tie in what he had previously said in regard to a general call for unity among the comrades.

[redacted] advised he chatted with [redacted] for several minutes and that [redacted] told him he [redacted] is presently looking for a job. [redacted] also said he would try and visit the informant on Saturday morning, July 2, 1955.

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[redacted] stated he also arranged to meet with [redacted] on Tuesday, 7/5/55 and with [redacted] on either Thursday (7/7/55) or Friday (7/8/55).

The informant advised that [redacted] told him she was going on her vacation for a couple of weeks. [redacted] said that in the interim the informant's financial stations (for leaving CP funds collected from the PTA section) would be at [redacted]

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[redacted] between 8:30 pm and 9:30 pm.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Chicago (100-24702)

DATE: 7/28/55

FROM : SAC, New York (100-69890)

SUBJECT: [redacted] was

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On July 14, 1955, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally advised SA [redacted] of the following information:

RM

- 3 - Chicago (RM)
 - (1 - 100- [redacted])
 - (1 - 61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
 - (1 - 100- [redacted]) (TED BASSETT)
- 1 - NY 100-26603-42 (NY County CP) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-26603-1214 (HARLEM REGION CP) (12-16)
- 1 - NY 100-9308 [redacted] (19)
- 1 - NY 100-34464 [redacted] (19)
- 1 - NY 100-68478 [redacted] (19)
- 1 - NY 100-87211 (CPUSA FRACTIONALISM) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-74560 (CPUSA FUNDS) (19)
- 1 - NY 100-102357 [redacted] (12-16)
- 1 - NY 100-9369 (TED BASSETT) (7-6)
- 1 - NY 100-18677 [redacted] (19)
- 1 - NY 100-98699 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT) (7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-91911 (JESSE GRAY) (12-16)
- 1 - NY 100-95240 (LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 42448 [redacted] (12-16)
- 1 - NY 100-62551 [redacted] (12-16)
- 1 - NY 100-96985 (CPUSA - UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS) (19)
- 1 - NY 100-109118 [redacted] (7-6)
- 1 - NY 100-107111 [redacted] (12-16)
- 1 - NY 100-94728 [redacted] (12-16)
- 1 - NY 100-23825 (BEN DAVIS) (12-16)
- 1 - NY 100-26603-41 (QUEENS COUNTY CP) (12-13)
- 1 - NY 100-26603-40 (BRONX COUNTY CP) (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100-95583 (CPUSA - LINE) (12-14)
- 1 - [redacted] (PCC) (19)

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EHE:MMCG

100-95583-164

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 1 1955	
F.V. WATERS	
INFO	

Letter to SAC, Chicago
NY 100-69890

If the following information is to be utilized in a report or disseminated outside of the Bureau, it should be appropriately paraphrased to protect the identity of the informant.

On July 8, 1955, according to [redacted] [redacted] visited the informant and advised him that he had been concerned with the situation as it had existed in the Harlem Region, particularly when it was under the leadership of [redacted] [redacted] indicated that there was to be a realignment of forces in Harlem under his leadership, and he was now in the "open", no longer operating on an "unavailable" basis. He noted that he was acting temporarily as head of the Harlem Region until September, 1955. [redacted] did not disclose his title which the informant believed is that of [redacted]

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[redacted] notified the informant that it was wise that he be advised of the following confidential underlying reasons for the removal of [redacted] which are not known to the general membership of the Harlem Region. [redacted] contended that [redacted] failed to express any disapproval or notify the State and County leadership of [redacted] actions which was a breach of party discipline. Aside from failure to provide proper leadership to the Harlem Region, [redacted] drank too much for a party leader, and was inebriated on various occasions. [redacted] misused party money and had failed to show receipts for disbursements. [redacted] explained that in one instance [redacted] borrowed \$300.00 from an unnamed comrade who thought this was a loan to the party. After failing to repay the loan after one year, the comrade wanted to take [redacted] to court approximately one year ago. However, the party settled the affair by paying the comrade the \$300.00.

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Another incident according to [redacted] was that [redacted] borrowed a new car from an unidentified comrade to visit VIRGINIA where relatives of [redacted] [redacted] reside. She did this without party permission

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Letter to Chicago
NY 100-69890

while still "unavailable". During the trip the car was wrecked and the party had to pay for the damage, amounting to \$800 to quiet the comrade who had loaned PAT the car. The informant was unaware of the time, place, or other particulars concerning this accident. The informant noted that both [redacted] are known to drive an automobile.

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According to [redacted] claimed that during a two year period [redacted] misappropriated \$20,000 of party funds and had no tangible receipts for the same. [redacted] did not indicate the period or other circumstances surrounding this alleged misappropriation by [redacted] continued by noting that [redacted] was guilty of factionalism in that she was extremely selective in choosing the comrades she associated with. Because of this, her failure to properly handle the work in the Harlem Region, in addition to other conduct unbecoming to a party leader, she was dropped from her position in the Harlem Region. [redacted] contended that if [redacted] was a white comrade she would have been expelled immediately, but because she is a Negro, the party felt that it would be advantageous to merely remove her from a leadership position, and thus avoid the issue of white chauvinism.

[redacted] and the informant discussed the disruptive influence of [redacted] and agreed that the failure on the part of [redacted] to be active and to request a release as Section Organizer of the PTA Section in Harlem was due to the influence of [redacted]. Further [redacted] [redacted] who dropped from the position of membership and Financial Director of the Harlem Region was also influenced by [redacted].

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[redacted] notified the informant that the Harlem Region was opening a Regional headquarters as of July 15, 1955, at the old "youth" headquarters (LYL) on 125th St. in Harlem, NYC. [redacted] indicated he was temporarily

Letter to SAC, Chicago
NY 100-69890

in overall charge of the Region until September, 1955., and was to be located at the new office which he was to operate. A phone was to be installed by July 15, 1955, and [redacted] was to furnish the informant the telephone number of his office. In this connection [redacted] commented that [redacted] (phonetic) and himself were to be responsible for the region, although he did not indicate their titles.

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With respect to the changes contemplated in the Harlem region [redacted] remarked that the PTA section may be dissolved because he felt the whole party should work on school concentration. He further pointed out the region received little cooperation from the PTA section particularly as [redacted] asked to be released and had attended few meetings in the recent past.

The informant noted that he attended a PTA Section meeting at the residence of [redacted] on the evening of July 12, 1955, and [redacted] the informant and [redacted] were the only individuals present. Therefore no discussion was held on the White Chauvinism issue. [redacted] at that time noted that because of vacations, there had been little activity in the Region and would not be until September. He agreed and scheduled a PTA Section meeting to be held at the residence of [redacted] on July 26, 1955. At this meeting there is to be a discussion of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT'S report to the Harlem Region as well as a discussion on the dissolution of the PTA section.

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[redacted] also commented to the informant that [redacted] whom he now refers to as [redacted] has operated on an "unavailable" basis, and would come out of the underground upon completion of his two week vacation purported to end July 18, 1955. He also added that [redacted] would be soon out of the Underground

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Letter to Chicago
NY 100-69890

and TED BASSETT who is doing "a very important job, possibly will be back soon" and will operate in the "open". [redacted] understood from the tenor of [redacted] comments that BASSETT is operating outside of the NYC area at this time.

In speaking of [redacted] in referring to [redacted] remarked that he is operating an upholstery shop in the Greenwich Village area of NYC and "has been around for some time now".

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[redacted] announced that the Harlem Region is sponsoring a birthday party for JOSEPHINE HAYWARD, a Negroess, seventy-five years of age, an old time party member, who lost an eye during 1954, in a mugging incident.

This party is to be held Friday night, July 22, 1955, at the United Mutual Hall, 310 Lenox Ave., NYC. CP members of the Harlem Region are to be invited and they are to be requested to bring their friends and party sympathizers. Comrades and sympathizers from the Bronx, Queens and Manhattan counties are also being invited to attend this affair which is to be considered a social get-together and non-political in nature. This is to permit BEN DAVIS, (convicted Smith Act subject) to attend an affair which does not appear to be sponsored by the CP as such. The affair is being promoted by [redacted] and he is assisted in this by [redacted]. This is to give the membership an opportunity to renew old acquaintances with party leaders and other comrades. The informant pointed out that from [redacted] remarks he felt that the current party policy is to bring more of its "unavailable" leadership into open party operations.

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[redacted] noted that [redacted] did not contact him as agreed on July 2, 1955.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, New York

DATE: 8/1/55

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FROM: [redacted] SA (100-107111) (#6)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 6-18-55 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 6-23-55.

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

b7D

[redacted] The original report is filed in serial 1037 of

The informant reported on a meeting to "Free Morton Sobell" and "in memory of the Rosenbergs" held on June 16, 1955 at Carnegie Hall in New York.

The informant reported that this organization is run by the CP in areas where the CP is strong and active. In other areas the CP has some part in the committees affairs. The informant further advised that those members of the Committee who are not CP members are for the most part CP sympathizers.

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C) (7-4)
- 1 - NY 100-37158 [redacted] (7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-90753 [redacted] (7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-26015 (ROCKWELL KENT) (12-9)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (7-6)
- 1 - NY 100-79717 (CP, USA POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-95583 (CP, USA LINE) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-89673 (JOSEPH BRAININ) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-105437 [redacted] (12-15)
- 1 - NY 100-20789 (DR. DU BOTS) (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100-20 [redacted] (12-16)
- 1 - NY 100-80046 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-9224 (DR. ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN) (12-15)
- 1 - NY 100-120930 [redacted] (12-15)
- 1 - NY 100-37158 [redacted] (7-5)

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APH
APH:EEC
(15)
Jan

100-95583-165
[Handwritten signatures and stamps]
J.V. WATERS
[Handwritten initials]

June 18, 1955
New York

Report: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR [REDACTED] ACTIVITIES

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Re: Meeting At Carnegie Hall in NY on June 16th, 1955

A "Free Morton Sobell" and "in memory of the Rosenbergs" meeting was held on June 16th, 1955 at Carnegie Hall in NY.

The meeting was called by the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell". Up till about 8:30 p.m. the hall was less than half filled; about 9 p.m. except for the top balcony the hall was full of people.

At the entrance in the hall girls were offering to the people who came in (free of charge) "a red rose to the memory of the Rosenbergs".

The platform (speakers) was decorated on one side with two large pictures one of Ethel and another of Julius (the Rosenbergs) and on the other end of the platform was a picture of Morton Sobell and near it was an enlarged photo of the jacket of the [REDACTED] book "The Judgement of the Rosenbergs".

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The drawing for the jacket of this book was made by artist [REDACTED]

The [REDACTED] of the meeting was [REDACTED] member of the "Comm. to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell".

[REDACTED] spoke of "a new political trend in the country which makes possible the freeing of Morton Sobell now". He said that the Senate censure of Mc Carthy was unthinkable a year or two years ago, but it was made possible this year because of the "clearing up of the political atmosphere as the country" and that because of this "the time is now ripe to work for the freedom of Morton Sobell who is a victim of a monstrous frame up."

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The chairman announced that [REDACTED] "the moving spirit in the struggle for the freedom of Morton Sobell and in the fight to clear the name of one great American martyrs, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" couldn't be at tonight's meeting because he suddenly took sick and is now at the hospital.

100-95583-165 att 1

He also told the meeting that similar meetings are now being held everywhere in the country and also in many countries throughout the world. "We can not bring back the Rosenbergs but we certainly can and will have back with us Morton Sobell. There is a good chance to have him with us, possible on the same platform, in less than a year".

The singer [redacted] sang the Star Spangled Banner.

The chairman read telograms "demanding the freedom of Morton Sobell" which were addressed to the meeting from Judge [redacted] from the state of Michigan and from Doctor Du Bois.

[redacted] spoke about his "Ivory tower retreat" in the Adorondock mountains", but he pledged to do "my part together with you for the freedom of America and the peace of the world". He made a few critical remarks about the national "operation alert" on the Civil Defense. He said that "there is no fear in Europe from the so-called behind the Iron Curtain countries. What Europe is afraid of is of the fear that enveloped America. The world is in deadly fear of the mood of the trigger men who control America". He told the meeting that he was invited to participate in the world peace congress in Finland but up till now he still doesn't know if he will get his passport. He also told the meeting that he used to get from the Soviet Union different publications which suddenly stopped to come. He thought that "I not such an important person and that they stopped sending to me these books and magazines. But one day I received a letter from them in which I was asked if I keep on receiving the publications they keep on sending to me. I found out that it's not they that stopped sending to me the very desirable literature I was getting. It's here, it's the authorities in this country that confiscates this literature and prevents me from receiving it".

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A one-act play "The Innocents" was presented on the platform. It pictures the last hours of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. A phone was placed in the cell of Ethel Rosenberg. An official of the Department of Justice is trying to influence Ethel to make Julius confess (Ethel: "We are innocent") and that this line will be open to the last minute; that he will be waiting on the other end of the line, etc. Julius comes into the room, sees the telephone. They talk of their innocence, love etc.

The chairman calls upon [redacted] to come on the platform. He murmurs a few words and at the appearance of [redacted] he presents him with an autographed copy of his book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg".

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A young woman recites a new musical composition "In memory of Two Martyrs. About a dozen people from the audience are walking through the hall into the direction and up to the platform. Some of them kneel in the front of the pictures of the Rosenbergs and all of them place red roses. Among those who kneeled before the pictures of the Rosenbergs were [redacted]

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Dr. Annetto Rubinstein told of the "innocence of the Rosenbergs" and asks the people to help the Sobell Committee to fight for his freedom. She made the collection speech which brought in about \$5,000. There were two donations of \$500 each and the Bronx Women's Forum gave \$100.

The last speaker was [redacted] She told the meeting about her being in contact "with [redacted] [redacted] about transferring Morton Sobell to a federal prison on the East to enable him to work with his lawyers to prepare his appeal and that she was "unable to get from [redacted] a direct answer". She read a letter from Morton Sobell in which he states that he is "innocent of the crime for which the Rosenbergs lost their lives" and for which "I was sent to prison for 30 years". She also read a letter which she addressed to President Eisenhower in which she appealed to the President to pardon Sobell who is innocent, who was convicted on perjured testimony of witnesses who tried to save themselves.

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Helen Sobell asked the audience "to stand with me and with the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in our fight to free [redacted] Because they refused to tell lies the Rosenbergs died. Because he refused to tell lies my [redacted] is now in Alkatraz but they saved you from the concentration camps which the executionaries prepared for you. The Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell are your martyrs. You got stay not only with US, but in front of US in this struggle for the freedom of Morton Sobell".

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[redacted] received a standing ovation after her speech.

- [redacted]

by pianist [redacted] sang a few songs. She was accompanied

J.M.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, New York

DATE: 8/1/55

FROM: [redacted] SA (100-120821)(7-2)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE FOR 300th ANNIVERSARY OF JEWISH SETTLEMENT IN USA IS-C

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Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 6/17/55 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 6/22/55.

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

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[redacted] The original report is filed in serial 1033 of [redacted]

The informant reported that the Peoples Committee for the Celebration of 300 years of Jewish Settlement in the US is now preparing a "monumental work", a book on the history of the Jews in the US.

T- [redacted] on 8/17/54 informed that the captioned committee is a Communist Front Group, organized to celebrate the tercentenary of the arrival of the 1st group of 23 Jews in America, September, 1654, because the right wing anti-Communists have formed their own committee to celebrate the tercentenary and have excluded all organizations which follow the Communist line.

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- 1 - [redacted] (P&C) (7-4)
- 1 - NY 100-48260 (J. BUDISH) (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100-20 [redacted] (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100-7918 (P. NOVICK) (12-10)
- 1 - NY 100-84862 [redacted] (12-16)
- 1 - NY 100-64389 [redacted] (12-16)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (7-6)
- 1 - NY 100-99201 [redacted] (12-15)
- 1 - NY 100-97574 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-81675 (CP, USA PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-80635 (CP, USA JEWISH ACTIVITIES) (12-14)
- ① - NY 100-95583 (CP, USA LINE) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-99315 (SIMON FEDELMAN) (12-11)
- 1 - NY 100-228 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-14861 [redacted] (12-13)
- 1 - NY 100-102206 [redacted] (12-16)
- 1 - NY 100-65279 [redacted] (12-11)

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100-95583-1166

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 1 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J.V. WATERS	
INFO	

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June 17, 1955
New York

Report: PEOPLES COMMITTEE FOR THE CELEBRATION OF 300
YEARS OF JEWISH SETTLEMENT IN THE US ACTIVITIES

J. Budish, secretary of the Peoples Comm. for the Celebration of 300 years of Jewish Settlement in the United States, told me that his Committee is now preparing "a monumental work" a book on the history of the Jews in the United States.

The Communist [redacted] is writing the book. An editorial committee for the book was set up. Members of the editorial committee are: P. Novick, [redacted] [redacted] J. Budish and [redacted]

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Budish told me that the publication of the above mentioned book is a "tremendous undertaking": it will cost a lot of money and a lot of energy will have to go in the distribution of the book. "Our aim is to put this book in the hands of the Jewish masses. We feel that this book will serve in furthering the advance of the progressive culture among the Jewish masses".

J. Budish said that his organization established a special committee to help in the financing and in the distribution of the book.

This committee consists of Simon Federman, [redacted] P. Novick, [redacted] J. Budish and [redacted]

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This committee is now trying to get loans to finance the publication of the book which will sell for \$6 and \$10 per copy.

All those who will make "larger" donations towards the publication of this book will have their names published in the book.

The book will be published in English but "we are also thinking to publish it also in Jewish" - Budish told me.

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- [redacted]

CP Meet Urges People's Fight To Realize Promise of Geneva

A national conference of Communist Party leaders in 27 states called yesterday for a people's crusade to realize the promise of Geneva.

"Geneva is the beginning of a new era in the relations between the East and the West," the conference declared.

At the same time, the conference warned that "the struggle to realize" this promise of the Geneva meeting must still be waged.

"The ruling class," the conference declared, "was forced to come to the Geneva conference, but cannot be relied upon to carry through the continuing negotiations without the greatest mass pressure and direct influence of the people."

"This new era will be marked by sharper struggles at home and on an international scale. The road to the full realization of the hopes of Geneva, a world at peace based upon peaceful coexistence, can only come about if there will be the

independent pressure of labor and the people against those who seek to limit the great potential of Geneva."

Views of the conference were outlined in a report submitted by Martha Stone and approved by the party leaders. The conference urged widespread peace activity geared to influencing success of the Aug. 29 disarmament conference, present talks between the U.S. and China, and the Oct. 4 Foreign Ministers Conference.

Issues for a peace campaign were listed as:

- For solution of a peaceful Germany within the framework of an all-European security system.
- A ban on atomic and hydrogen bombs and ending of all bomb tests.
- For a drastic reduction of conventional armaments.
- Increased East-West contact, including an ending of all passport barriers, and fullest economic, social, political and scientific exchange between all nations.
- Seating of China in the United Nations.

CLIPPING FROM THE
 DAILY WORKER
 DATED Aug 5, 1955
 Pg. 1 Col. 4

100-95583-167
 SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
 SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
 AUG 12 1955
 FBI - NEW YORK
 J.V. Waters

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8/16/55

[redacted] SA

CIVIL RIGHTS CONCERN
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Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 7/31/55 furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 8/1/55.

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The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial 157 of [redacted]

The informant reported on the reaction within the CRC of the July 28, 1955 meeting of the CRC Nelson Anti-Sedition Committee.

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the U.S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

- 1- [redacted] (PAC) 7-4
- 1-NY 65-5604 (WILLIAM ALBERTSON) 7-5
- 1-NY 100-84275 (WILLIAM PATTERSON) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-47211 (CP, USA - FACTIONALISM) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-95583 (CP, USA - RISE) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-49146 [redacted] 7-5
- 1-NY 100-4931 (CP, USA) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-5562 (CP, PULPED PICO) 7-5

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100-95583-168

SEARCHED [initials] INDEXED [initials]
 SERIALIZED [initials] FILED [initials]
 AUG 16 1955
 FBI - NEW YORK
 T. V. WATERS [signature]

COPY

July 31, 1955
New York

Disagreement between
National Officers
of the C.R.C.

William Albertson, National Officer of the Civil Rights Congress, told me that the decision of the C.R.C. Nelson-Sedition Law Committee (at meeting on July 20, 1955) to separate itself on certain actions from the U.R.C. "Wall Street Pat". (W. Patterson)

Albertson told me that he is in for the decision of the Committee. He said that on the question of building a united front in the defense of civil liberties he is for, if necessary, "the official elimination of the C.R.C." and to give over "the initiative of the struggle to other groups - right-wing groups".

Albertson said that Patterson is against this approach. He wants to keep the C.R.C. in the forefront of every struggle. He said that his disagreement with Patterson is "quite serious". This fight will have to be settled within the next 2-3 weeks. There is a possibility that Pat or I will have to go unless some solution could be found to settle the differences or the party (C.P.) will come up with a definite order".

Albertson also told me that the party (C.P.) released [redacted] from C.R.C. work for the purpose of organizing "a wide movement" for the pardon of her husband [redacted] who is sick with ulcers and might get blind. He said that [redacted] is doing a magnificent job in organizing the movement for the pardon of [redacted]. Her work is not being advertised because we think that she will achieve better results working on this case from a personal angle - as the wife of [redacted]. He also told me that he expected that by next week (2nd or 3rd of Aug.) "There will be enough money for bail for the secretary of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico" and that he will be released on one of these days.

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100-95563-168 att 1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AIR TEL
8/16/55

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

CP, USA, ORGANIZATION; IS-C

[redacted] orally advised SAS BRYAN JINNETT of Newark, and RICHARD H. BLASSER of the NYO, on 8/11/55, of the following which he ascertained from PHIL BART on August 4 last, at a National Farm Conference in NYC:

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- 3 - Bureau (100-3-69)(Registered Mail)
- 1 - Albany (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Baltimore (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Chicago (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Cincinnati (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Cleveland (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Denver (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Detroit (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Indianapolis (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Milwaukee (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Minneapolis (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Newark (Registered Mail)
- 1 - New Haven (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Omaha (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Registered Mail)
- 1 - San Diego (Registered Mail)
- 1 - San Francisco (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Seattle (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Washington Field (Registered Mail)

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C) (#7-4)
- 1 - NY 100-56579 (PHIL BART) (#7-6)
- 1 - NY 100-100-95583 (CP, USA LINE) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-79717 (CP, USA POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-18056 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-49144 [redacted] (#75)

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Copies Continued page 2

RHB:RCM (# 12-14)

100-80641

ash

Approved _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

100-95583-169

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
AUG 16 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J.V. WATERS	
INFO	

NY 100-80641

About 30 people were present at a National Conference held August 2 and 3 last. This conference was a preliminary to a bigger conference to be held during October, 1955. It was an emergency conference called hurriedly without too much planning after the Geneva Conference. Conference was called because 1) Party of the opinion the World situation has eased, 2) situation in this country has eased, and that 3) now is the time for the Party to step forward and fight for its so-called right-ful position. Conference was called to consider the tasks confronting the Party which are three fold. One, to take advantage of the eased National and International situation flowing from the Geneva Conference. Two, to make an effort to broaden the Party's base by hooking up liberals, etc. on a concerted drive on civil liberties issues. In this regard 73 persons issued a statement calling upon the government to stop the prosecution of Communists under the Smith Act. Some names appeared on

Copies Cont'd

1 - NY 100-80634 (CP, USA FARMERS)(#12-14)
 1 - NY 100-80675 (CRC)(#7-2)
 1 - NY 100-15946 (JAMES TORMEY)(#7-6)
 1 - NY 100-96985 (CP, USA UNDERGROUND)(#19)
 1 - NY 100-98699 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)(#7-5)
 1 - NY 100-84275 (WILLIAM L. PATTERSON)(#12-14)
 1 - NY 100-66211 [REDACTED](#7-5)
 1 - NY 100-9984 (ALBERT BLUMBERG)(#7-5)
 1 - NY 97-169 (DAILY WORKER)(#7-2)
 1 - NY 100-81675 (CP, USA LITERATURE)(#12-14)
 1 - NY 100-66938 [REDACTED](#20-11)
 1 - NY 100-63102 (NATIONAL FARMERS UNION)(#7-2)
 1 - NY 100-21259 [REDACTED](#12-16)
 1 - NY 100-7658 (LEM HARRIS)(#12-13)
 1 - NY 100-86624 (CP, USA INT'L RELATIONS)(#12-14)
 1 - NY 100-110803 [REDACTED](#20-11)
 1 - NY 100-26603 (CP, USA DIST.#2)(#12-14)

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NY 100-80641

this statement that never previously appeared on such statements. BART indicated the need for this kind of a policy. He cited as an example [redacted] who hates Communists. After a discussion with [redacted] and after she had given him certain material, [redacted] wrote an article to the "Washington Post" and other newspapers urging the Government to review and revise prosecutions under the Smith Act.

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[redacted] also signed a statement urging the release of [redacted] BART considered this a sign of the times and that at last a lot of people are moving into action and the Party must give them a shove. BART felt the clouds were lifting for the Party, that less people are afraid and that now is the time for the Party to fight. The Party is tremendously enthusiastic about the unexpectedly friendly reception the Russian farm delegation received in Iowa. BART felt this was not just an accident and that this feeling always was prevalent contrary to what the Party thought.

The Party will begin a propaganda campaign on the Geneva conference as the Party feels the time has arrived to work more openly. The Party will launch a National campaign against the Government around the issue of the legality of the Party. Purpose of conference was to pinpoint to whole Party that now is the time to swing into action and develop a broad campaign on civil liberty issues which will involve liberals and non-Communists. Party considers it urgent to now launch a campaign to have the McCarran Act amended or repealed because otherwise the Party will not grow. The McCarran Act can be used as an instrument by which the Government can prosecute the Communist Party. Informant advised the foregoing does not constitute a shift in the Party policy or line but constitutes a change in the tactics of the CP.

It also reflects an intensification of the CP to edge out into the open. Informant advised certain Party functionaries will remain underground as the Party feels indictments are outstanding against them and they will be

NY 100-80641

arrested if they appear. The conference indicated a shift in the Party tactics in an effort to bring the Party into the open and establish the legality of the Party. Informant heard from persons present at the national farm conference on August 4 last, that the following persons were present for the national conference on August 2 and 3 last:

PHIL BART, [redacted] who appears to be in the open and who attended several sub-conferences. [redacted]

[redacted] Informant advised [redacted] has been East for several weeks. Informant did not know if [redacted] shifted East or on vacation with family. [redacted] and

[redacted] who appears to be demoted as [redacted] [redacted] told informant he had been underground for four years, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, [redacted] and ALBERT BLUMBERG. [redacted] and an unidentified person from Ohio, scheduled to attend conference, did not appear.

BART stated comrades from California and Seattle could not attend although he indicated they were in town. BART indicated he would see them the next day. A number of sub-conferences were held around the main conference. These included a conference on farm matters, the "DW", literature, civil rights, and informant understood a meeting was held on organization. PATTERSON played leading role in conference on civil rights. Sub-conferences held at 77 5th Avenue, NYC, second floor, in a hot, dingy hall. Informant met [redacted] at [redacted] office, [redacted] and proceeded with them to farm conference.

After farm conference BART, in car bearing NY license either QQ 58-26 or QQ 56-28, gave informant lift to transportation home.

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NY 100-80641

Those present at the national farm conference August 4 last were the following:

PHIL BART [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] LEM HARRIS, [REDACTED] of NJ

invited but did not appear.

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BART stated that all present know farm work had suffered for some time and this conference held for an informal discussion on farm work and problems the Party faced. No basic decisions were to be made at this conference. BART stated the Party must get back into the National Farmers Union everywhere as it is the progressive farming organization. The agriculture crisis will have its effect on the 1956 elections. The balance in Congress can be shifted due to the tense agricultural situation caused by the EISENHOWER and [REDACTED] farm policy. If properly handled, this situation can bring about the defeat of EISENHOWER and DULLES. BART stated there is inactivity everywhere on agriculture. BART prefaced this by stating now is the time to move and finally proposed the following:

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1) The National Administrative Committee has finally decided to establish the National Farm Commission in Chicago under leadership of one person in Chicago (probably LIGHTFOOT).

2) An Eastern Farm Regional Committee will be formed to deal with the East Coast states and leaders in Conn., NY, NJ, and Pa. will be drawn together soon to constitute this Committee. The Southern Regional Farm Committee is now functioning. BART indicated he will discuss with California and Seattle the possibility of a Far West Regional Farm Committee.

All districts must be instructed to make immediate preparations for the national convention of the National Farmers Union (NFU), during March, 1956. BART stated in this regard South Dakota, North Dakota, Wisconsin,

NY 100-80641

Colorado, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Nebraska must focus all their attention on the NFU convention in order to have a sizable bloc of people ready to do the Party's bidding. In those Districts where not in the NFU efforts must be made to get back into the NFU.

BART suggested in this regard that contact be made in Nebraska with [redacted] (ph) who appears to be a former CP member from Iowa and who now appears to be sympathetic to the Party. BART said Eastern Pa. is presently supposed to be part of NJ Eastern Farmers Union. However, the Milford, Pa., local has severed its NJ connections, going in with the NFU of Western Pa. The rest of Eastern Pa. will have to follow suit in order to get a foothold in the NFU. NJ and NY do not count in the preparation for the NFU convention as they have been expelled from the NFU.

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National Farm Commission, according to BART, not in effect as yet, but it will be worked upon. The Eastern Regional Farm Committee will be established sooner than the National Farm Commission. BART indicated he has been extremely busy and more people are "showing up (out of underground) one by one."

Further dissemination will be made by separate letter.

If any of this information is disseminated outside the Bureau or incorporated into a report it must be carefully paraphrased to protect identity of informant.

[redacted]

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, NY (100-68478) (#19) DATE 8/18/55

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
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On 8/3/55, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally furnished the following information to SA [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] stated he was visited at his residence by [REDACTED] on 8/2/55. [REDACTED] said the purpose of his visit was to apprise the informant of the situation in the Harlem Region. He said he would have discussed this with the informant sooner, but that he wanted to wait until the situation with [REDACTED] was resolved and also inferred that he was waiting to see what side of the issue the informant had taken. In this respect, [REDACTED] stated he emphatically told [REDACTED] that the Party teaches criticism and self-criticism and that [REDACTED] should have acknowledged his errors and followed the Party line.

[REDACTED] said he had discussed the Harlem factional dispute with [REDACTED] for a 5 hour period (date and time unknown). During this discussion, he showed [REDACTED] document and the state (CP) document and pointed out the mistakes that [REDACTED] made. At that time, [REDACTED] said, [REDACTED] seemed in complete accord with him. Subsequently, a meeting was held where [REDACTED]

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(although informant not positive [REDACTED] was the 4th person) were present. At this meeting, [REDACTED] said, [REDACTED] brought up all that she and he had talked about and "twisted it

1 - NY 100-107211 [REDACTED] (#12-16)
1 - NY 100-34464 ([REDACTED] (#19)
1 - NY 100-69890 ([REDACTED] (#19)
1 - NY 100-62551 ([REDACTED] (#12-16)
1 - NY 100-95240 (LYL) (#12-14)
1 - NY 100-18677 [REDACTED] (#19)
1 - NY 100-9369 (TED BASSETT) (#7-6)
1 - NY 100-118884 [REDACTED] (#12-15)
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JDW:WPF
(17)

100-95583-1718

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J.V. Waters	

MEMO
NY 100-68478

terribly". [] stated that [] did not explain this remark.

[] described [] as a female, Negro Communist who lives in Stuyvesant Town.

[] stated that the CP had approximately 170 meetings with [] trying to get him to admit his errors which he never would do. [] said the trouble with [] was that he would not follow the Party line. He noted that [] just did not know the theory and because he was a leader would not accept the fact that he did not know what he was supposed to know.

In regard to [] present position, [] described him as a rank and file Party member. He said he did not know if [] was working or not, but stated he [] was presently on vacation visiting his children at summer camp.

[] advised that [] told him that [] would be in the open soon, but did not specify his present activities.

In re [] said he was out of town and offered no further explanation.

[] told the informant that he is now operating in the open and is "glad to be out".

COPIES CONT'D

- 1 - NY 100-108812 [] (#12-15)
- 1 - NY 100-95477 [] (#12-15)
- 1 - NY 100-96985 (CP, USA, UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS) (#19)
- 1 - NY 100-87211 (CP, USA, REACTIONALISM) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-26603-C42 (NY COUNTY CP) (#12-14)
- ① - NY 100-95583 (CP USA, LINE) (#12-14)
- 1 - [] (P&G) (#19)
- 1 - NY 100-26603-C1214 (HARLEM REGION CP) (#12-16)

MEMO
NY 100-68478

[redacted] further advised that [redacted] said the Harlem Region of the CP opened a Harlem Regional Headquarters on 8/1/55 at the old "Youth" Headquarters (LYL) on 125th Street in Harlem. Informant ascertained this office is on the same floor and in the same building (but in another room) where the Party originally planned to locate on 7/15/55. [redacted] furnished [redacted] with no additional information concerning this office.

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[redacted] remarked that he felt the reason that [redacted] went out as [redacted] of the Harlem Region was that she was influenced by [redacted]

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The informant related to [redacted] he also wanted to talk to him [redacted] about [redacted] because she no longer wanted to be [redacted] of the PTA Section and noted that the section has little or no contact with the region. [redacted] agreed with the informant and said that great changes were to take place in Harlem and that in September, this year, the whole section will be reorganized.

[redacted] also told [redacted] a meeting was to be held the evening of 8/1/55 at the residence of [redacted] [redacted] said this meeting is to be attended by section organizers, organizational secretaries, and membership and financial secretaries, all of the Harlem Region. At this meeting, the fund drive, dues and registration of members were to be discussed. [redacted] told [redacted] that if he would be unable to attend the meeting that he [redacted] would contact [redacted] later and advise him of the discussions and outcome of the meeting.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR-TEL

Transmit the Following Teletype message To: BUREAU

SASH;-ESP-R.

8/22/55

NY 694-S returned from a recent trip to Toronto from 8/8-16/55, and on 8/18/55, furnished SA [redacted] with the following information obtained from Canadian functionaries:

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- 17- Bureau(Encls. 2) (Registered)
- (3- 65-62041) (SASH)
 - (1- CP,USA-International Relations)
 - (1- CP,USA-Political Activities) (100-3-72)
 - (1- CP,USA-Organization)
 - (1- CP,USA-Farmers) (100-3-79)
 - (1- CP,USA-Women) (100-3-78)
 - (1- CP,USA-Youth) (100-3-76)
 - (1- CP,USA-Line)
 - (1- CP, USA-Brief) (100-3-74)
 - (1- Communist Information Bureau of Bucharest) (100-353813)
 - (1- CP of Canada)
 - (1- TIM BUCK)
 - (1- [redacted] (100-11687)
 - (1- IRVING POTASH)
 - (1- EUGENE DENNIS)

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2- Chicago (Registered) (Encls. 2)

- (1- 65-3888) (SASH)
- (1- 134-46) (Info)

19- New York

- (1- 100-86624) (CP,USA-International Relations) (12-14)
- (1- 100-79717) (CP,USA-Political Activities) (12-14)
- (1- 100-80641) (CP,USA-Organization) (12-14)
- (1- 100-80634) (CP,USA- Farmers) (12-14)
- (1- 100-80643) (CP,USA-Women) (12-14)
- (1- 100-80644) (CP,USA-Youth) (12-14)
- (1- 100-85583)? (CP,USA-Line) (12-14)
- (1- 100-81752) (CP,USA-Brief) (12-14)
- (1-100-89695) (Communist Information Bureau of Bucharest)
- (1- 100-51166) (CP of Canada) (1) (12-14)
- (1- 100-15140) (TIM BUCK) (7-5)
- (1- 100-23774) [redacted] (7-5)
- (1- 100-48033) (IRVING POTASH) (7-5)
- (1- 100-8075) (EUGENE DENNIS) (7-5)

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100-95583-174

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100-95583

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED IN DISSEMINATION OF THIS INFORMATION LEST THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT BE REVEALED.

According to TIM BUCK, Head of the Canadian CP, 2 Canadian CP members - [redacted] Canadian CP functionary now assigned to the Cominform, and [redacted] of the British Columbia CP, recently contacted, in Moscow, [redacted] and IRVING POTASH, deported CP,USA functionaries. [redacted] and POTASH reported to [redacted] having submitted to the CCCPSU reports on current CP,USA program and engaging in discussions with CCCPSU re same.

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[redacted] alone, had a personal interview with [redacted] described as "member of CPSU Secretariat in charge of [redacted] of the CCCPSU, member of [redacted] next to KHRUSHCHEV in authority" (TIM BUCK expressed amazement that [redacted] was allowed to talk to [redacted] who according to BUCK "talks to nobody". BUCK interpreted [redacted] conference with [redacted] to reflect that the CP,USA's program is of greatest interest to Soviets.)

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According to BUCK, [redacted] transmitted to BUCK, [redacted] and POTASH's report on the CPSU reaction to the CP,USA program as outlined by [redacted] and POTASH to the CCCPSU. On the order of [redacted] said information was to be relayed by BUCK to NY 694-S, who in turn was to furnish said information to EUGENE DENNIS, CP,USA functionary, personally. Also by [redacted] order, the name [redacted] was to be mentioned to no one in the CP,USA except DENNIS. BUCK stated that DENNIS is acquainted with [redacted]

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It should be noted that BUCK, for security reasons,

COPIES CONTINUED

- 1- NY 134-91 (P&C)
- 1- ASAC W.G.SIMON(DIVISION 1)
- 1- ASAC D.E.MOORE (DIVISION 4)

desired that NY 694-S commit to memory the information to be transmitted to DENNIS. NY 694-S took exception to this on the ground that it was a physical impossibility. BUCK then grudgingly prepared a memorandum setting out details to be transmitted to DENNIS. The NYO obtained a copy of said memorandum and copies thereof are being furnished herewith to the Bureau and Chicago.

As quoted by BUCK, [] made the following observations concerning the 'CP, USA program:

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"The draft of the program that we received is not a program in the full sense as understood in the international movement." (BUCK interposed in same memorandum the following comment: "It is possible that the actual formulation was: 'not a fully elaborated program..' There is discrepancy in the two oral transmissions to us)."

[] comments continued as follows: "Its treatment of some sectors is inadequate: e.g. Women, Farmers, etc. (NY 694-S was instructed to add the word 'Youth' after 'Farmers') It does not sufficiently place the role of the working class at the centre of development. Its treatment of the transition to socialism in the U.S. fails to bring out the all-sided character of the political struggle that must be carried through victoriously as the sole alternative to victory for the most vicious and bellicose forms of reaction. Failure to deal adequately with the character of the struggle that is inseparable from the transition to socialism may create illusions of an easy parliamentary transition.

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"The statement that 'Communism is not an issue in the United States today' is open to misunderstanding. While understanding the sense in which the statement is made, and appreciating its intent, the other participants (the other CCCPSU members, according to BUCK) consider the formulation confusing; particularly in view of its repetition.

Following the above quote of [] criticism, and referring particularly to [] comment regarding the

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Communist issue, BUCK wrote in the memorandum: "Repetition of this point in each of the oral transmissions suggest that [redacted] and I. (POTASH) emphasized it."

BUCK, in the aforementioned memorandum, continued as follows: [redacted] and I. (POTASH) agreed that the statement about Communism not being the issue should be reformulated. They expressed the opinion, however, that the program as is stands does meet the needs of the bulk of the nation.

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"It was arranged that [redacted] should return to [redacted] and work from there. At that time there was not yet a detailed decision about I. (POTASH); it is possible that he will continue in the field of work with which he has been so intimately associated.

[redacted] was confident that he will be able to make all necessary technical arrangements from [redacted] I. (POTASH) asked warmly that the publications of which he sent a list be sent to him at the address attached. We are forwarding to you the names of the publications that you can send more easily than we can.

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"Warm personal regards."

BUCK instructed NY 694-S to supplement the above memorandum with the following oral addendum to DENNIS: Discussions between [redacted] and POTASH, representing the CP,USA, and the CCCPSU concerned "the situation" of the CP,USA currently, the present CP,USA program, and the general political situation in the USA. The CPSU reaction thereto was expressed by [redacted] of the International Department of the CCCPSU. [redacted] promised [redacted] that he would assist the CP,USA in every way possible.

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[redacted] was instructed by [redacted] to return to London where he is to be "a listening post". In London [redacted] will act as liaison between the CCCPSU and the CPUSA. Canadian CP functionaries, going to Moscow, will

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first contact [redacted] in London and deliver to him whatever information the CP,USA may desire to transmit to him through said functionaries. The said functionaries will transmit for [redacted] whatever he desires to send to the CCCPSU. The CCCPSU will furnish said Canadian functionaries with whatever information they desire to transmit to [redacted] for further transmittal to the CP,USA.

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On their return trip to Canada, the Canadian CP functionaries will contact [redacted] again in London and furnish him with information from the CCCPSU, and will receive from him whatever he may desire to add to said information in the way of comment, and whatever further information for the CP,USA he may wish to transmit. Upon their return to Canada, said Canadian functionaries will furnish all information to TIM BUCK. BUCK, by [redacted] instructions, is to furnish all information to NY 694-S for transmittal to the CP,USA. BUCK characterized the above modus operandi as "the first important and direct contact with the Russians in many years."

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In reference to contemplated trips to Moscow by Canadian CP functionaries, BUCK stated a Canadian delegation headed by [redacted] would leave for Moscow about September 1st. BUCK did not identify [redacted] (NY 694-S believes it possible that said [redacted] may be related to [redacted] Canadian CP Trade Union [redacted]).

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BUCK stated that another delegation, not identified, would leave for Moscow on November 30th. BUCK also stated that he, himself, would attend, as a delegate, the Twentieth Congress of the Russian Party to be held in Moscow on February 14, 1956. From there, BUCK stated, he will go to China.

Concerning POTASH, BUCK stated the Russians desired that POTASH remain in Moscow as a specialist on CP,USA trade union matters, and that POTASH work in the International Department of the CCCPSU. POTASH, according to BUCK, personally prefers to work in Bucharest with the

World Federation of Trade Unions. No decision regarding POTASH has been made; pending such decision, he will remain in Moscow. POTASH desires that the following publications listed as follows by BUCK in his memorandum be sent to him regularly by DENNIS:

- "Daily Worker"
- "Worker"
- "Political Affairs"
- "People's World"
- "Masses & Mainstream"
- "March of Labor"
- "American Federationist"
- "C.I.O. News"
- "C.I.O. Economic Notes"
- "U.A.W. Paper"
- "Amalgamated Meat Cutters' Paper"
- "U.E. News"
- "Labor Research Economic Notes"
- "Monthly Review"
- "I.L.W.U. Paper"
- "National Guardian"
- "C.R.C. Material"
- "Abner's Material"
- "ACLU Material"
- "Emergency Civil Liberties Material"

The address to which said material is to be sent is "I. NIKOLAEV - Postal Box 341, Moscow, USSR." This name and address, written in Russian characters, appeared on a piece of paper which NY 694-S is to give to EUGENE DENNIS. A copy of the original listing of the above mentioned publications to be transmitted to DENNIS is being furnished to the Bureau and Chicago. A copy of the paper written in Russian characters containing the address of POTASH in Moscow, also is being furnished the Bureau and Chicago. NY 694-S does not know whose handwriting appears on said paper.

According to BUCK, trip to Moscow

was arranged by [redacted] now Canadian representative to the Cominform. [redacted] instructed [redacted] [redacted] who was about to leave Canada to go to Moscow, to go first to London and to inform [redacted] that the latter should go to Helsinki and to arrive there during "the peace conference". In London, she gave [redacted] said instructions and also gave him necessary funds, arranging to meet him later in Helsinki. After meeting him in Helsinki, "she arranged for him to go to Moscow."

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[redacted] according to BUCK, also arranged for POTASH to go to Moscow. [redacted] contacted POTASH in Poland and told the latter to go to Moscow where "they were waiting for him."

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Regarding the current Yugoslav situation, BUCK and [redacted] Canadian CP functionary, told NY 694-S the following:

[redacted] recently spoke to a leading representative of the Bulgarian Central Committee who had conferred with BULGANIN and KHRUSHCHEV after they had completed their visit to TITO in Yugoslavia and arrived in Bulgaria. BULGANIN and KHRUSHCHEV reportedly advised the Bulgarian CP functionary as follows:

1- There soon will be "normal relations" among the CP's in the Cominform orbit. No immediate announcement about this will be made.

2- Cominform resolutions of 1948 and 1949 condemning TITO and the Yugoslav CP will be declared no longer valid.

3- There are no US military bases in Yugoslavia.

4- There is national ownership of the means of production in the basic industries of Yugoslavia, but

there continues to be private ownership and production among the middle classes.

In reply to a question by NY 694-S as to whether the Cominform might be dissolved, BUCK stated that he had no information regarding the matter. He was inclined to think, however, that certain "structural" changes might be made in the Cominform. What is interesting today, he said; is that the Cominform does not include China, Southeast Asia, India, Africa, England, and the USA. In this connection, BUCK said, it would be quite possible that some changes might be made at the Twentieth Congress of the Russian Party in Moscow on 2/14/56.

The Cominform today, BUCK said, does not satisfy the needs of the "outside CPs." "These outside parties" have shown no real interest in sending representatives to the Cominform. To prove his point, BUCK stated that 12 invitations were sent last year to "outside" CPs (the CP, USA was not included, he said) to send representatives to the Cominform, and of the 12 outside parties, only Brazil and Canada accepted the invitation.

With respect to the information allegedly received by [redacted] from the Bulgarian CP functionary, BUCK stated that said information had been verified by 2 Soviet delegates to a Yugoslav conference held in Canada in July. BUCK described said delegates as "CPSU Slav experts."

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In conversation with [redacted] described above as [redacted] of the British Columbia CP, who, with [redacted] contacted [redacted] and POTASH in Moscow, NY 694-S asked [redacted] whether "we" (CP) are afraid of war and whether "we" are prepared for it. [redacted] replied, "Peace is the most important thing. You can't scare Russians that are prepared. You should have seen what I saw at the Air Show in Moscow. I was standing near your military attache; his eyes were popping out of his head."

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Page 9

[redacted] continued, "About the first of the year, they (the Soviets) are going to have commercial jet planes flying from Moscow to Siberia. As you know, nobody until now has succeeded in building a commercial jet that is usable. Such planes have exploded in the air because of 'metal fatigue'. The Russians have succeeded in overcoming the problem of 'metal fatigue'; they have done so by using a combination of glass and metal in the body of the plane."

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The above, according to NY 694-S, constitutes the important information obtained during his recent Canadian trip. He is currently attempting to contact EUGENE DENNIS to transmit to the latter the information contained herein. Following a short visit to his family, now in Up-State NY, the informant, upon his return will furnish the NYO with additional information obtained in Canada.

The NYO will furnish said information to the Bureau and Chicago as soon as possible.

[redacted]
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SAC, NY (100-120724-631) (77-2)

8/25/55

SA [redacted]

JEWISH CULTURE AND YIP SOCIETY
IS - C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated
8/13/55, furnished to the writer by [redacted] on
8/15/55.

The information contained in this report should not
be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is
paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial 1072
of [redacted]

The informant reported on the plans of the
JCCAS to organize special lectures and discussions on
the Geneva Big Four Conference.

The informant advised the JCCAS is the successor
organization to Lodge 136 of the IWO.

- 1 - [redacted] (PFC) (27-14)
- 1 - NY 100-13357 [redacted] (#12-15)
- 1 - NY 100-83635 (CP, USA JEWISH ACTIVITIES) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-86624 (CP, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-79717 (CP, USA POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (#12-14)
- ① - NY 100-95583 (CP, USA LINE) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-4991 (CP, USA) (#12-14)

APH:VFF
(8)

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FBI - NEW YORK	
S.V. WATER	

COPY

REPORT

CULTURE AND AID
SOCIETIES ACTIVITIES

Aug. 13, 1955
New York

[redacted] of the Jewish Culture and Aid Societies told me that he asked all of the executive committees of the Jewish Culture and Aid Societies all over the country to organize special lectures and discussions on the Geneva Big Four Conference. He said that all of the organizations of the former I.W.O. through out the country were asked to do the same - to organize lectures and discussions on the Geneva Conference.

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[redacted] told me: "We consider the Geneva Conference of the greatest importance. It is the first step towards a world peace and it will also have a great influence on our struggle here for freedom and civil rights." He said that "We want our people to get the right interpretation and the meaning of the Geneva conference. They can not get this from the commercial press. By organizing lectures on Geneva through our organizations, a few hundred thousand people will get the right meaning of the Geneva Conference and we believe that it is of great importance. We will have the best lecturers on this subject and party (C.P.) people will lead the discussions."

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[redacted] said: "There is one very important point about the Geneva Conference which people don't notice and if they did couldn't understand the real meaning of it and the commercial press kept quite about it - is the fact that the head of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, KHRUSHCHEV, actively participated in the Geneva Big Four Conference. KHRUSHCHEV had to shake hands with KHRUSHCHEV and in this way he was forced

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NY-9583-12 att 1

by the Soviet Union to recognize the leadership of the Communist Party. So did the other leaders of the Geneva Conference. It was obvious to the Western leaders of the conference that the factual leader of the Soviet delegation was KHRUSHCHEV, not KULGANIN. Now, KHRUSHCHEV had to recognize this fact. He had to work together with KENNEDY at the conference. If so, then it is logical that this government of EISENHOWER will eventually and very shortly too, stop the persecution of Communists in this country. One can not recognize the Communist leadership at a top level conference and at the same time persecute the Communists of one's own country and send them to prison as subversives and traitors. This is one important point which we must explain to our people. When this point will get wide publicity the government will be forced to stop all of the Smith Act persecutions of the Communists. This will mean a big victory for the progressive movement in this country which came as the direct result of the Geneva conference."

2 Cite '5th' 53 Times in Camp Quiz

Refuse to Tell If They're Reds

By John G. Rogers

A co-director and the manager of a Dutchess County children's camp handling up to 900 boys and girls a summer cited the Fifth Amendment fifty-three times yesterday before a state legislative committee probing for signs of communism in summer camps.

Harry Sandler, co-director of 188-acre Camp Kinderland near Hopewell Junction, insisted that he didn't know who owned the institution. One of his fifteen citations of the Fifth Amendment came when he was asked if he had not been a Communist party member ever since he came to the United States from his native Ukraine in 1921.

David Greene, manager of the camp, which is primarily for Jewish children but welcomes any one, put up the Fifth Amendment as a shield thirty-eight times, including those when he was asked whether the camp employed Communist party members as counselors.

Questioned by Counsel

At one time or another both witnesses grinned on the witness stand, and there was some reprimand from Sen. Edward P. Larkin, R., of Floral Park, L. I., chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Charitable and Philanthropic Organizations.

The brunt of the long session of questioning the two uncooperative witnesses was borne by former Sen. Bernard Tompkins, committee counsel, in a fourth-floor courtroom in the Supreme Court Building, Foley Square.

Mr. Greene permitted to read a statement he had brought with him from the camp near Poughkeepsie, defended Kinderland and said it deepened children's "understanding of American life and history." "To accuse his camp of subversion, to attempt to slander its good name and reputation, is a violation

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PHOTO STATS

- 1 NY-100-96834 [redacted]
- 1 NY-100-32814 (CAMP KINDERLAND)
- 1 NY-100-262 [redacted]
- 1 NY-100-95583 (CP USA-line)
- 1 NY-100-88297 (CP USA-Cultural)
- 1 NY-100-88296 (CP USA-youth)
- 1 NY-100-125709 (Research)

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and a travesty of the elemental rights of the American people," he argued.

He said Kinderland's parents had approved a resolution demanding the end of the investigation and charging that it had "anti-Semitic overtones" and was a "cheap political trick" by Gov. Harriman and Sen. Larkin.

At one point, shown a Kinderland brochure picturing children eating at a table with a hammer and sickle design on the table cloth. Mr. Greene said he could identify the outlines as hammers and sickles but had never seen that brochure before.

And there was put in evidence a 1936 letter on Kinderland stationery to "The Daily Worker" offering two weeks at the camp as second prize in a stunt called the "Little Lefty" contest.

I. W. O. Involved

An earlier witness was Alfred J. Bohlinger, State Superintendent of Insurance until January, who was called to give testimony concerning a court decision in 1951 that ordered liquidation of the International Workers Order, a fraternal benefit society whose principal purpose was to promote communism. As a benefit society, the group came under Mr. Bohlinger's department.

The I. W. O., according to the court decision, engaged in furthering propaganda in summer camps. The decision called David Greene an officer in the I. W. O. and a key Communist. Yesterday on the stand Mr. Greene refused to answer questions about the I. W. O.

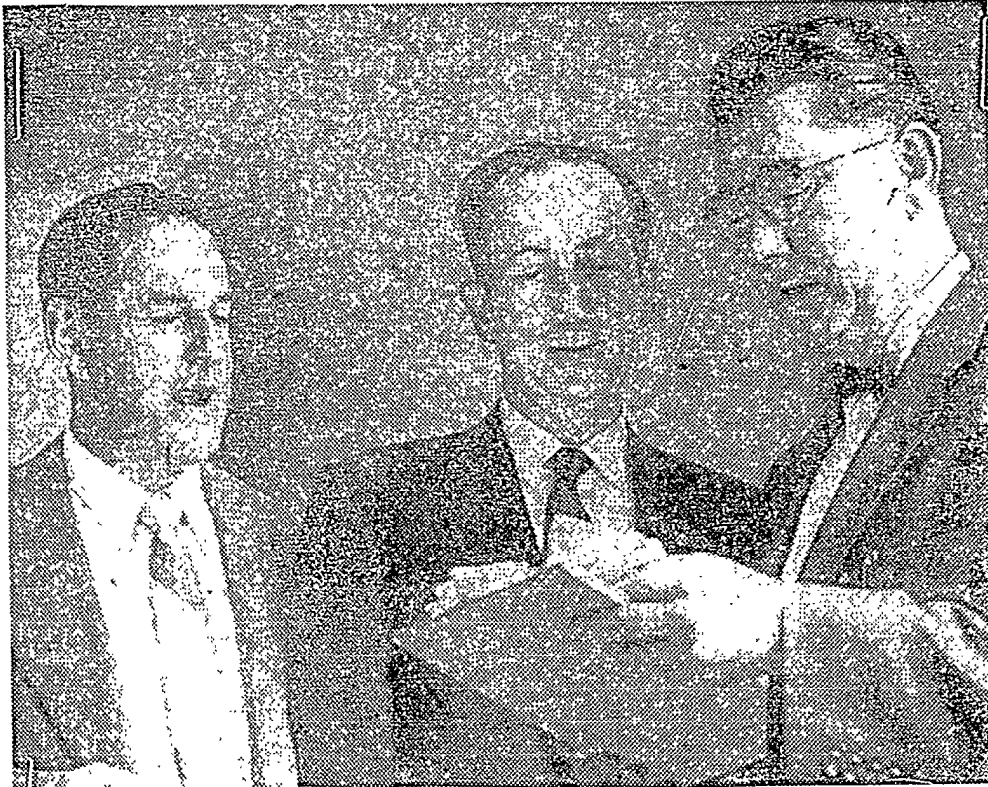
At one point he said the committee was trying to use his past life to slander Kinderland. Mr. Tompkins cut in quickly and wanted to know if his past life could smear the camp. There was no detailed answer.

Mr. Greene admitted during question that the I. W. O. held mortgages of nearly \$85,000 on Kinderland, Camp Lakeland, mentioned often yesterday, as an adult camp and the parent camp of Kinderland. Mr. Greene manages it also, and for clients puts ads in many publications

including "The Daily Worker."

Pvt. Stanley Wechkin, twenty, of New York, now stationed at Fort Dix, N. J., testified that he attended Kinderland in 1947 and 1948 when he was twelve and thirteen. They sang the Soviet national anthem, he recalled, and an Italian number called "Bandera Rossa," or "Red Flag."

He testified that playlets staged at the camp had themes criticizing American foreign policy and were critical of Wall Street and American "exploitation." Groups into which children were divided were, he said, named for Paul Robeson, Anna Pauker and Henry Wallace. Pvt. Wechkin, who didn't say how he happened to attend the camp, said his counselor in 1948 told him that he was a member of the Communist party.



STATE OPENS HEARING ON COMMUNISM IN SUMMER CAMPS—The legislative committee meeting yesterday in the Supreme Court Building at Foley Square. Left to right are Bernard Tompkins, committee counsel; State Sen. Thomas J. Cuite and State Sen. Edward P. Larlman, committee chairman. Story on Page 1.



David Greene, manager of Camp Kinderland, who invoked the Fifth Amendment thirty-eight times.



Alfred J. Bohlinger, former State Superintendent of Insurance, who testified as a friendly witness.

Herald Tribune photos by Morris Warman

Camp Head Won't Deny Party Card

'No Explanation' Of His Red Aids

By John G. Rogers

Norman Studer, director of an Ulster County camp handling 165 children this summer, told a legislative committee yesterday that he does not check his counselors for political beliefs and that he had "no explanation" why many people identified with communism worked at his camp.

Mr. Studer, whose institution is Camp Woodland, near Phoenicia, N. Y., cited the Fifth Amendment when former State Sen. Bernard Tompkins, committee counsel, asked him whether his card in the Communist party as of 1944 was No. 35252.

Witnesses Heard

A total of eight witnesses appeared yesterday in Supreme Court Building, Foley Square, before the Joint Legislative Committee on Charitable and Philanthropic Organizations which is investigating subversion in children's camps and summer resorts.

One of them, Reuben Saltzman, used the Fifth Amendment thirty-two times, refusing even to tell the committee what business he is in. Another, Howard Da Silva, the actor, used the Fifth Amendment twenty-four times. He told the committee at one point that the committee's only purpose was "publicity."

A nurse from Canada was, in a quiet way, the day's most dramatic witness. She risked both her job in New York and her chances for American citizenship by citing the First and Fifth Amendments in refusing to answer certain questions.

She was Janet Moore, registered nurse from Winnipeg.

Continued on page 15, column 1

Camp Probe

(Continued from page one)

resident in New York for about three years and employed for the last year at the New York Infirmary, Sturvesant Square, East and E. 15th St. where she has just been promoted from staff nurse to head nurse on the medical floor. There have been no suggestions that she is a Communist or has any leanings in that direction.

Won't Name Friends

In response to questions from Mr. Tompkins, Miss Moore testified yesterday that recently she has been a guest at Crystal Lake Lodge, Chestertown, N. Y. and Wingdale Lodge, Wingdale, N. Y. Both resorts are under investigation by the committee.

Mr. Tompkins asked her how she happened to go to those two places. She said they were recommended to her by friends. She was asked to name the friends. She said it would be against her principles to do so, and invoked the First and Fifth Amendments.

Sen. Edward P. Larkin, R. of Floral Park, L. I., committee chairman, asked Miss Moore if it was "appropriate" for her to take such a stand, presumably in view of her pending American citizenship application.

She replied that the people involved were her friends, and that to refuse to give their names was in conjunction with her beliefs.

Miss Leona Oshansky, assistant director of nurses at the New York Infirmary, was asked by telephone whether Miss Moore's action might mean dismissal. "No," she said. "I don't feel that way, at all. We have no such policies set up here." However, she added, if the event somehow brought scandal upon the hospital, it could lead to dismissal, depending upon "the seriousness of it."

The Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Ave., said that refusal to answer a question before an official investigating committee was not an automatic disqualification for naturalization, but that the circumstances must be looked into.

Reds' Tactics

Mr. Tompkins read into the record today, from a Communist manual, the Reds' recommended tactics against Communists who squeal on other Communists. They start by photographing the "spy," putting his picture in "The Daily Worker" and publicizing it around his neighborhood so all will know him.

Then, "organize the women and children . . . to make his life miserable. . . . Let the children boycott his children." Have the children follow him around yelling, "Spies, rats, stool pigeons."

Mr. Studer, of Camp Woodland, invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked about Communist party membership. But

he admitted writing for Communist publications and that he was formerly a vice-president in the Teachers Union, and held membership in the International Workers Order, liquidated by the state as a Communist outfit.

Asked if he would hire a counselor if he knew he was a Communist, he replied, "That's not a simple question. What may be a Communist to you may be a Roosevelt New Dealer to me."

Aimed at the Young

The indoctrination of the young is always a principal aim of dictatorships.

Hitler used this ugly means to raise a generation of Nazis. It is standard practice among the Communists.

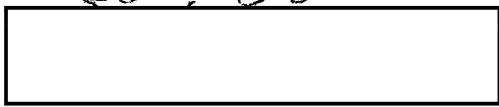
It is not surprising that the Red conspiracy, as evidenced in the hearings of the legislative committee here, has sought to corral children into its own special camps and Summer resorts.

The Fifth Amendment has seldom been used so profusely as by the camp owners and operators who refused to answer questions about their relations with communism.

Anyone has the right to seek the sanctuary of the Fifth Amendment.

The State also has the right and the duty to protect itself and our children from conspiracy. It should invoke its licensing powers to the fullest extent in performing that duty.

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CP ORGANIZATION (100-3-69)
CP STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
CP LINE
UNITED NATION'S ORGANIZATIONS (100-3-89)
COMINFIL, UAW-CIO
COMINFIL, NAACP
COMINFIL, AF OF L
COMINFIL, IBPOEW (100-37709)
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COMINFIL, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN
COMINFIL, AME ZION CHURCH
COMINFIL FEDERATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS
COMINFIL NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
COMINFIL, YWCA

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CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION
CP, USA ORGANIZATION
CP, USA POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

[REDACTED]
STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
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COMINFIL AF OF L
COMINFIL NAACP
PAUL ROBESON
CP LINE
UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
COMINFIL, NATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH
COMINFIL, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN
COMINFIL, AME ZION CHURCH
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COMINFIL, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST
COMINFIL, YWCA
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
"DAILY WORKER"
"FREEDOM"
CP PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS
PHIL BART

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- 2 - Cleveland REGISTERED
CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION
FEPC
- 2 - Philadelphia REGISTERED
CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION
FEPC
- 5 - Chicago REGISTERED
COMINFIL IBPOEW
REPRESENTATIVE DAWSON
CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION
FEPC
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
- 1 - Los Angeles REGISTERED
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- 1 - Charlotte REGISTERED
CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION
- 1 - Savannah REGISTERED
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- 1 - Washington Field REGISTERED
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- 1 - Louisville REGISTERED
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- 2 - Atlanta REGISTERED
CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION

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CP, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES (100-14802)
CP, UNDERGROUND (100-17226)
CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR. (100-1069)
STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY (100-17161)
COMINFIL, UAW-CIO (100-6075)
COMINFIL AF OF L (100-14365)

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21 - Detroit (Continued)
COMINFIL, NAACP (100-3348)
FEPC (100-6955)
CP LINE (100-18351)
COMINFIL, IBPOEW (100-18351)
COMINFIL, NATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH (100-0)
COMINFIL, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN (100-0)
COMINFIL, AME ZION CHURCH (100-0)
COMINFIL, FEDERATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS (100-0)
COMINFIL, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST (100-0)
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS (100-14366)
COMINFIL, YWCA (100-0)
NNLC (100-19061)
CP, USA PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS (100-15868)
PHIL BART (100-14627)

O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-3-75)

DATE: June 28, 1955

FROM : SAC, Detroit (100-2817)

SUBJECT: CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION
IS- C

On June 25, 1955, an anonymous source close to PHIL BART, National CP, USA, functionary, made available to Agents of the Detroit Division, a CP memorandum entitled "Current Concentration Mass Issues in the Field of Struggle for Equal Rights for the Negro People" which is set out in full below. Extreme care should be used in reporting this information due to sensitive position of source. Copies of this letter have been indicated for offices having an immediate interest:

Current Concentration Mass Issues in the Field of Struggle for
Equal Rights for the Negro People

A MEMORANDUM

TO: All District Organizers, heads of national departments, committees and commissions, editors of Marxist publications.

FROM: National Administrative Committee, CPUSA.

The purpose of this memo is to define the particular current tasks in the struggle for Negro rights, both for our Party and for each of the other component parts of the democratic coalition as identified in our Program.

REGISTERED
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Letter to Director, FBI

Re: CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION
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The paramount and focal issue before all is the struggle for PEACE. The task of leadership is to give guidance to the specific features of this common aspiration and urgent need of all people, and to indicate the channels and forms through which it can be made articulate in respect to the Negro people. The same is true in respect to the fight against Mc Carthyism and in defense of constitutional rights; against the gathering factors of economic crisis and in defense of jobs and living standards, etc.

In other words, the task is to establish the particular relationship of the needs and interests of the Negro people to the general needs of the democratic masses as a whole and to indicate the specific avenues through which the Negro people may bring their weight to bear in behalf of the general interests.

Further, it is necessary to establish with all clarity the common and particular interest of each other component of the popular coalition in the struggle for equal, democratic rights of the Negro people. And we must point out and help expand the avenues through which the trade unions in the first place, and predominantly white organizations generally, must make important contributions to the struggle of the Negro people for equality.

Clearly, all the democratic demands of the Negro people for equality and freedom are ripe and timely demands. However, we must select for controlled concentration of our forces and influence a certain few to focus the efforts of the whole progressive and labor movement upon.

The following issues are put forward because they mirror the most urgent needs of the Negro masses, enjoy the broadest popular support among white masses, and contribute to the overall democratic needs of the working class and nation as a whole.

Letter to Director, FBI

Re: CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION
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A. THE ISSUES

I. Political Action

A. Toward an increase in the number of Negro Congressmen in 1956.

Based upon the existing proportionate size of the Negro vote, its geographic distribution, and the increasing development of Negro-labor collaboration in the field of political action, the objective conditions exist for electing a minimum of six (6) additional Negroes to Congress in 1956. The achievement of this limited objective is an integral part of the political action perspectives envisioned in our Program.

What is required is that our leadership among the trade unions and mass organizations, as well as within the party, shall begin to address themselves now to all the practical questions which must be solved to realize this objective. We must begin now a 17-month plan for making a major contribution to helping guarantee the election of Negro Congressmen from the following areas:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Brooklyn, N. Y. | 4. Chicago, Ill. |
| 2. Cleveland, Ohio | 5. Los Angeles, Calif. |
| 3. Philadelphia, Pa. | 6. South Carolina
(appropriate CD
to be determined) |

In addition, we must contribute toward creating necessary guarantees that the incumbent Negro Congressman -- Diggs of Detroit, Powell of N. Y., and Dawson of Chicago -- are returned.

B. For a new mass initiative to secure the right to vote in the South and the District of Columbia.

Ninety-two years after the Emancipation Proclamation, less than 15% of the 11 million Negroes in the South have won the right to vote. Also, additional millions of white working

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masses are denied the right of suffrage. The first objective should be to bring into being a bi-partisan Congressional majority to enact some kind of anti-disfranchisement, anti-poll tax, right-to-vote measure. (Study should be made of the Humphrey Bill in the Senate and the Powell-Diggs Bill in the House, and all kinds of pressure and "lobbying" activities stimulated around the meritorious aspects of these bills.)

The right-to-vote question must be propelled into the '56 national party conventions as a major issue, as occurred with civil rights in '48 and FEPC in '52. This is an essential part of the fight to undermine the base of Dixiecrat blackmail in the Democratic Party and in Congress and to expose the hypocritical do-nothing policy of the Eisenhower Republicans on civil rights legislation. The relationship of forces nationally exists for making this question a major legislative and electoral issue despite Senate Rule 22 on cloture. Mass activity, especially by labor, must be stimulated, to overcome the inclination among liberal and progressive forces to capitulate before Rule 22 without a real fight. Victory in this fight will bring 15 million voters from the Negro people and white working masses into the electorate, and is an essential part of the program to transform the character of Congress into a popular, representative body capable of defending the peace, democratic and economic interests of the whole people.

II. Economic Struggle

- A. Top priority should be given in the months immediately ahead to the mobilization of masses in the labor movement and the Negro communities to win specific guarantees for protection and advancement of the job and trade union rights of Negro workers in the merged labor federation.

It must be emphasized that this is not a divisive question, but a unifying question. It must be emphasized that this is an issue on which the forces of democracy can win. It must be emphasized that victory on this question will go a long way toward cementing the unity of the working class,

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combatting opportunism among the labor bureaucracy and projecting the entire labor movement more fully into the vital struggles for Negro rights.

The specific form which this struggle should take is for an amendment to the draft constitution to substitute for the inadequate provision in Article II (4) which now reads as follows: "To encourage all workers without regard to race, creed, color or national origin to share in (our emphasis) the full benefits of union organization."

An appropriate amendment should include specific positive guarantees against discrimination and for equality for Negro workers in employment opportunities and upgrading; unsegregated membership and the right to hold all union offices. It should also put the federation on record as pledged to eliminate all union constitutional provisions and practices of Jim Crow.

How to fight for enactment of such a provision?
First, the campaign should be directed toward influencing the CIO conferees and Pres. Reuther in the first place to take up this battle at the merger convention. This should be done within the framework of recognizing the positive contributions made by CIO to the fight for equality of Negro workers and urging preservation and extension of these gains in the new federation. The question must be put that the new federation must not adapt its constitution and practice to the low standards of the most backward sections of the labor movement on this question. To do so means to court disaster in the current and imminent battles with monopoly and reaction.

On this basis the progressive forces should strive to put into motion the broadest conceivable cross section of the labor movement, cutting across all political lines. Main emphasis should be placed on getting resolutions addressed to Reuther from union locals, anti-discrimination and fair practices committees, joint boards and councils and, in some instances, international union officers. There should be a concentration on the unions in the major mass production industries: auto, steel, packing, rubber, maritime, etc.

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Where possible specialized groups (Negro caucuses, progressive, center and right-wing caucuses, specially-called gatherings of Negro trade union leaders) should be urged to address themselves to the question of how to move the entire labor movement on this question.

The possibilities of involving the Negro communities are great and should be pursued on the basis of a specific plan. Following are a few proposals: (1) letters to Reuther and CIO leaders from leaders of Negro organizations, ministers, Urban League officials, NAACP presidents, and outstanding individuals; (2) resolutions to be adopted by Negro organizations and forwarded to the appropriate labor leaders; (3) letters to the editor, editorials and articles in the Negro press.

The emphasis here on the labor movement and the Negro community does not preclude, but assumes efforts to move other sectors of the population in predominantly white popular organizations and institutions. The emphasis here on CIO does not preclude, but assumes that wherever possible and circumstances dictate, appeals will also be addressed to A F L leaders and particularly Meaney on this question.

B. It is necessary to elaborate the specific relationship of the economic needs of the Negro people to labor's anti-depression program. One means of doing this is to increase the struggle for the inclusion of clauses in union-management contracts and for enactment of local and federal FEP legislation. Party and progressive forces should strive to play a more vital role, helping to achieve the broadest unity, secure greater involvement of the trade unions and stimulate mass actions in the campaigns for FEP bills now under way in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and other states and cities.

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However, it is not enough to limit the economic issues to FEPC. Negro family income is still less than half the family income of whites nationally. The disproportionately heavy growth of unemployment among Negro workers continues. Therefore it is necessary to bring to the fore in the Negro mass organizations, as well as in the labor movement, the special significance to the Negro people of all the demands of labor's anti-depression program and labor's economic demands: \$1.25 minimum wage, extension of social security coverage, guaranteed annual wage, etc.

C. Organization of the unorganized. It is of the utmost importance that the prime focus of the new organizing initiative which is receiving important stimulus from the movement to merge AF of L and C I O shall be in the South in the first instance. Further, the unionization in the South must be built on the basis of Negro-white workers' unity and with the elimination of "racial" and wage differentials in employment in all industries.

D. The problem of housing. On no issue is the Jim Crow oppression and economic robbery of the Negro people more dramatically revealed than in the matter of housing. The struggle to lower rents, compel landlords to modernize dwellings, and to force the government to underwrite a massive low-cost housing program must be a major element in any economic program to improve the living standard and general economic well being of the Negro masses. An inseparable part of the fight for better housing for Negroes is the fight against restrictive covenants and the increasing development of lily-white suburbs and the maintenance of lily-white enclaves within metropolitan communities. The fight against all aspects of Jim Crow in housing must receive added attention in the present period.

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III. Civil Rights.

A. A fight must be waged to force action on the Humphreys Civil Rights Package bill in the Senate and the companion measures of Powell and Diggs in the House. Our cadre and those under their influence should see the importance of shattering the specious "unity" of the Democrats based on their agreement to shelve civil rights legislation. Humphrey's sabotage of any fight against cloture when Congress opened reveals how demagogic is his use of these bills to mask his general retreat from a liberal position. The firmest intervention of labor and popular organizations of the Negro and white masses is necessary to assure that civil rights legislation will get even a Congressional Committee public hearing in this Congress. But that this is possible is indicated by the fact that the Senate FEP (Humphrey) bill has 18 sponsors, nine of whom are members of the 13-member Senate Labor Committee.

B. The May 17, 1954, Supreme Court ruling on segregation in education (whatever the character of the implementation decrees now being awaited) has given rise to a far ranging struggle for full and speedy enforcement of the Court judgment. This ruling also crystallizes attention on segregation in all other fields of life and places the status of Negroes in the thinking and consciousness of white masses in a way unprecedented since the Civil War.

We must strive for two principal objectives:
(1) Overcome the isolation of our cadre from this struggle. Our participation and leadership in various aspects of the desegregation battle must be a vital feature of our concrete contribution to the struggle of the Negro people for equal rights and freedom; (2) We must help bring about the full-bodied participation of the organized labor movement and the democratic-minded white masses in this battle.

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IV. Civil Liberties and the Fight against Mc Carthyism

A. Fascism represents a special menace to the Negro people. Mc Carthyism, American-type fascism, is a major concern of the mass organizations of the Negro people and this concern must find increasing reflection in their activities. The following cases very pointedly embody the relationship of the Negro people's particular stake in the struggle against Mc Carthyism with the general struggle in defense of constitutional liberties:

1. The Claude Lightfoot case and the defense of the rights of the Communists as a foundation block in the defense of the rights of Negroes to agitate and fight for their freedom and against the status quo. The broad constitutional issue involved in this case makes it particularly suited for carrying into the broadest circles.

2. The Louisville case. The campaign to free the victims of this outrage of justice should take on the proportions of a mass non-partisan crusade and become a part of the program of activity of all popular organizations. This infamous assault on civil liberty would establish the popular premise that it is a crime for white people to associate themselves with the fight for Negro rights on pain of being labeled as "subversive" and given the draconic sentence of 20 years in prison.

3. The case of [redacted] It is necessary to elevate the case in the popular consciousness and develop practical activity for her release from jail on the part of the major organizations of labor and the Negro and liberal white masses of the country.

4. The Paul Robeson Passport Case. This case offers possibilities of a campaign of an offensive character because it centers around a suit brought in federal court by the great artist and Negro people's spokesman to force the State Department to "show cause" why a passport should not be issued to him. Popular demand can be

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Re: CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION
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developed in the mass organizations for his right to travel to accept invitations to perform which have come from all parts of the world. Many liberal and progressive individuals and circles which have also been effected by this particular State Department usurpation of democratic process can also be involved.

V. The Fight for Peace

Of course all the democratic demands of the Negro people should be developed in their relationship to the main primary struggle of all humanity, that is, the struggle for peace. In addition, attention must be given to particular aspects of the peace and foreign policy issue which evoke a ready response from the broadest sections of the Negro masses. Major attention should be given the following:

1. Cultivate and popularize the growing trend among spokesmen of the Negro people of opposition to the present disastrous foreign policy of the government. Work to extend and deepen the position of those who--even though at times hesitantly--advocate a policy of coexistence and generally identify themselves with the foreign policy line of Nehru. Strive to have the pro-peace positions of such leaders formally embodied in the resolutions and activities of the basic mass organizations of the Negro people.

2. All strata of the Negro people are severely critical of the positions of the US delegation in the UN and the generally reactionary stand of our government relative to the fight for independence of colonial and unfree peoples. Forms of mass expression of this criticism should be developed. Side by side with this, solidarity assistance to the people of South Africa and Kenya should be organized by Negro mass organizations and press as well as trade unions and other popular organizations.

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3. The historic Asian-African Conference in Bandung has stimulated an unprecedented interest in foreign affairs in Negro life. Many of the major Negro newspapers, and the National Negro Press Association, had representatives at Bandung. Every effort should be made to have Negro organizations and leaders declare their solidarity with the Bandung. Declaration as a means of associating themselves with their fraternal world allies, the newly freed and still unfree anti-imperialist peoples of color.

4. In this connection, the role of Chou En-lai at the Bandung Conference, and the peaceful diplomatic initiative of the Chinese People's Republic following the Conference, has created favorable new opportunities for winning support for seating People's China in the UN and the withdrawal of US naval and military forces from China's waters and territory.

5. All the other urgent issues in the fight for peace-- banning the A and H bombs, against the remilitarization of Germany, for a general settlement of differences in Europe flowing from the Big Four Conference, etc.-- should also be brought directly to the Negro People's organizations on the basis that they represent the common need of all mankind, the need to live.

B. MASS POLICY

I. The primary organizations through which the aforementioned concentration issues should be given maximum development, are:

1. The established mass organizations of the Negro people, of joint Negro and white membership, of democratic-minded white people.

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a) Among the Negro people's organizations, the following should be the major areas of concentration: NAACP, the Elks, the affiliates of the National Baptist Convention, the affiliates of the National Baptist Convention, the affiliates of the AME Zion church. Among the women, the National Council of Negro Women and the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Among the youth NAACP youth councils, fraternities, sororities and others.

b) Within the general trade union movement, with special emphasis nationally on auto, packing and electrical; also, transport.

c) Among the democratic-minded predominantly white mass organizations and national group organizations, such as: churches affiliated with the National Council of churches of Christ, the American Jewish Congress, YWCA, etc.

2. The party and left wing press, committees and organizations.

a) The Daily Worker should give sustained attention to the concentration issues outlined above, in the form of timely reportage, editorial treatment and a steady stream of explanatory material.

b) left wing forces, committees and organizations with whom we have influence should focus on these issues and develop a variety of activities in support of those initiated by the broader sponsorship. (Separate memos on our approach to the role of the NNLC and the publication FREEDOM will follow.)

C. THE PARTY

Our objective is to move the Party organizations fully into the mass struggle for equal rights in conformity with the line of the Party program.

Letter to Director, FBI

Re: CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION
IS - C.

This requires, first and foremost, that we speed up the process of the distribution of our Party cadres and members by assignment to the decisive mass organizations of labor, the Negro people and the democratic popular movements. In the field of Negro work this means specifically the organizations mentioned in I (1a) above.

Further, the general leadership of the Party at all levels must give sustained, concrete attention and assistance to our forces in carrying out this mass policy in the field of Negro work.

Without establishing clarity on policy and on ideological and key tactical questions in this field our comrades will be unable to make their maximum contribution. Toward this end we urge all leading committees at each level of the Party organization, to guarantee an organized study and discussion of the following basic policy articles appearing in Political Affairs:

The	[redacted]	article	-- March, 1955
The	[redacted]	article	-- May, 1955
The	[redacted]	article	-- May, 1955

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We urge that the Subject of this Memo be placed for discussion at the forthcoming Board meeting of all State and Council Committees and at the next meeting of all those leading committees and staffs which receive it. The results of the discussions and decisions arrived at should be forwarded to the National Office promptly.

For the National Administrative
Committee of the CPUSA

O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M *** UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, New York

DATE: 6/30/55

FROM: [REDACTED] SA (100-80675)(7-2)

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SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS
IS - C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 5/14/55 furnished to the writer by [REDACTED] on 5/16/55.

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The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial 1007 of [REDACTED]

b7D

The informant reported on a CRC meeting and reception held for STEVE NELSON on 5/11/55 at the Yugoslav Hall in NYC.

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the US pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

b7D

- 1 - [REDACTED] (P&C)(7-4)
- 1 - 100-47211 (STEVE NELSON)(7-5)
- 1 - 100-95583 (CP, USA LINE)(12-14)
- 1 - 65-5604 (WILLIAM ALBERTSON)(12-11)
- 1 - 100-21421 (ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-95536 [REDACTED](12-13)
- 1 - 100-84275 (WILLIAM PATTERSON)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-10017 (ALBERT KAHN)(12-14)
- 1 - 105-9674 (AL PRAGER)(12-15)
- 1 - 100-47514 (ILGWU)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-50806 (GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY)(12-16)
- 1 - 100-80319 [REDACTED](12-9)
- 1 - 100-4931 (CP, USA)(12-14)

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APH:BHT
(14)

JFA

100-95583-177

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 3 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J.V. Waters	
12-14	

C O P Y

May 14, 1955
New York

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

Re: Meeting-reception for [redacted] and his book
"The 13th Juror".

Under the auspices of the CRC a "meeting-reception" for [redacted] and his new book "The 13th Juror" was held on May 11th, 1955, at the Yugoslav Hall in New York City.

The signs over the speakers platform read: "End Sedition Laws", "Support CRC", "Free Steve Nelson".

About 265 (paid admission fee. About 25 people came in free) people came to this meeting. The chairman of the meeting was Wm. Albertson. He opened the meeting with a review of State Sedition laws. He said that the Supreme Court of Penn. threw out the [redacted] case rulling that the [redacted] takes precedent over the State but "the fascist-minded Penn. attorney General and the glickue behind him" decided to appeal this decision to the U.S. Supreme Court which will hear this case in the fall of 1955. He said that if the U.S. Supreme Court will decide in favor of Penn. appeal not only that [redacted] will have to go to prison for 20 years but every State - "and there are some 40 of them" - will start using their sedition laws "against trade unionists and progressive leaders. With this meeting we are starting the campaign in NY State against NY's participation in the Pittsburg appeal. We want the NY attorney General to withdraw as a friend of the court".

Alexander Trachtenberg spoke on [redacted] book "The 13th Juror". He called it a "great book which every American ought to read". He also spoke about "the government paid informer" which put him and and many people in prison. He said that in former years big business used informers to smash trade unions. Today the government is in this ugly business". He stated that "when people are sent to prison innocently and when one start realizing that it is an awfull waste of time to spent days and weeks in prison, it is time for the people to do something about it". The people must start fighting against this stool-pigeon system which became

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a part of government". He said that "fortunately some of them crack-up" and that is why he and [redacted] are now free, "but we must see to it that all of the victims of the paid informer system are free. We must fight also to free [redacted]

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[redacted] (of the People's Artists) sang.

Wm. Patterson spoke against the State Sedition law which "undermine the basic function of the Bill of Rights." Speaking on the [redacted] case Patterson said that "U.S. Attorney General Brownell helped the Penn. attorney General to prepare the appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court against the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court." He spoke of "the strange doings" of a "state attorney fighting against his own court with the help of a U.S. Attorney General". He called upon the people to demand from the new governor of Pennsylvania to withdraw from the case because of the mandate the governor received from the people. "This mandate includes the oking of the decision of the Penn. Supreme Court in the freeing of [redacted] from spending 20 years of his life in prison". He called for a mobilization of all the people for a fight against all state sedition laws. He asked for the organization of delegations to the U.S. Attorney General demanding that the government should withdraw as a friend of the court (amicus curiae brief) in connection with the Pennsylvania appeal. Also to send letters and telegrams on this to the U.S. Attorney General and to Gov. Harriman, to Gov. Leader and to the Penn. Attorney General Cohen with the same demands "We could win this case if we start action now. We must arouse the people to the danger of the state sedition laws." He said a few words about the CRC hearings now going on in N.Y. "which is another frame up by government against a peoples organization and is a part of this government's stool pigeon system". He said that beginning tomorrow he will begin testifying for CRC and that he expect to be on the witness stand for some 3 days.

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Albert Kahn spoke about the [redacted] trial in Pittsburgh where he met "the stool pigeon critic, a drunkard and a degenerate character on whose testimony they convicted my good friend, and I am proud to call [redacted] friend, [redacted] to prison for 20 years." He said that "the time has come people should stop being afraid for the FBI and the Department of Justice. They aren't as strong and invulnerable as they would like us to think that they are. Just look at

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the facts. Of the crowd of stool pigeons only two recanted and see how the FBI reacted to this. They were running around in circles like scared mice. No. They are not as strong as they claim to be and I think the people found this out. I think that we are now witnessing the end of the stool pigeon business. The American people don't like informers and the American people are ready to fight against this system of government by informers". He also stated that the [redacted] book "The 13th Juror" is the greatest book he ever read.

[redacted] made the collection speech. He asked the audience to "buy" the brochure "The [redacted] Case".

The collection brought in \$465. [redacted] (upstate NY) gave \$100, rank and file of L.G. Workers, \$50. There were quite a few 10's and 5's donations. George Blake greeted the meeting in the name of the Communist Party. Speaking about the [redacted] book he said that there now quite a few books on the project of fighting against the stool pigeon in the government, against the sedition laws, against the Smith Act, the McCarran law, the Taft-Hartley law and McCarthyism. "All of these laws are aimed to destroy the Bill of Rights and the freedom of the American people". He mentioned also the book "False Witness". He mentioned the names of its publishers - Albert Kahn and [redacted] but he didn't mention the author's name of "False Witness". Talking about "the fight against these fascist laws" Blake said: "When the fight started we, the Communists, were alone in this struggle. We warned the people that they are starting with us, but they will go down the line. We suffered the most casualties in the struggle for the freedom of all Americans. But now we are not alone anymore. The people are awakening and are beginning to fight back". He called for "all progressives to unite in the struggle". He said that "the forces of the Communist Party alone are not enough to carry on this fight our forces are limited. All of us together makes up a formidable force and we could and we will win the struggle for freedom and peace". He said that the [redacted] case is "our present concentration point. We must fight for every individual whos freedom is being threatened by the forces of reaction without regard of this individuals political view or social standing."

The meeting ended at 10:20 P.M. and Wm. Albertson introduced [redacted] to the audience. People stayed to buy his book and [redacted] autographed them and shook hands with many.

CP Meet Urges: End 'Cold War at Home'

The Communist Party of the United States yesterday called for a national campaign to end "the cold war at home—the war against civil liberties which is largely a product of the international cold war."

At a two-day national conference attended by 76 party leaders from 27 states, the party summoned its members and all democratic-minded Americans to a three-prong offensive to win restoration of the Bill of Rights.

Primary objective outlined by the conference was to invalidate the McCarran (Internal Security Act of 1950) now facing a Supreme Court test, and its amended form, the Communist Control Act of 1954.

Other key objectives set by the conference were to force the dropping of prosecution of party leaders, including Claude Lightfoot of Illinois and Junius Scales of North Carolina under the membership provision of the Smith Act, and the Pennsylvania sedition case against Steve Nelson.

These objectives were outlined in a report to the conference by Lightfoot and approved by the party leaders.

In order to implement the Geneva conference, Lightfoot said, "the times call for a national

crusade which will demand not only an end to the cold war generally, but also to the cold war at home—the war against civil liberties.

(Continued on Page 8)

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED August 4, 1955
Pg. 1 Col. 4

100-95583-178

12-14

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
AUG 11 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Jvh

CP

(Continued from Page 1)

ties which is largely a product of the international cold war.

"This should mean an end to Smith Act trials, to the Nazi-like prosecution of labor leaders, to such union busting moves as the indictment of the CIO United Auto Workers on trumped up charges of violating election laws. It means an end to passport denials in general and Paul Robeson in particular. It means an end to persecution of the foreignborn, to congressional witchhunts to purges and blacklists of teachers, government employes, to obstruction to implement the desegregation program."

Lightfoot declared that the Geneva conference "opens up broad vistas for achieving these objectives." He also pointed to recent court decisions which he described as setbacks for thought control and witchhunting.

He warned, however, that if the McCarran and Communist Control Acts are upheld by the Supreme Court these acts "will for the first time in American history outlaw a political party, tighten up measures for policing the labor movement, and lay the legal basis under certain circumstances to turn our country into a complete police state."

The conference also approved greetings to party leaders now in prison under the Smith Act, including Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry.

In a greeting to Miss Flynn now marking her 65th birthday and her 50th year of activity in the socialist and labor movement, party chairman William Z. Foster said:

"With the beginning of the breakup of the cold war as marked by the historic Geneva Big Four meeting, the basis for these monstrous heresy trials is being destroyed. Americans of all political views are beginning to realize that our government cannot preach peace abroad while waging cold war at home. They are beginning to see that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and other Smith Act victims are imprisoned simply for advocating their views on peace."

Interracial Camps Target

By MICHAEL SINGER

of Witchhunt

photostat

1-NY-100-

1-NY-100-56269

1-NY-100-109415

1-NY-100-80277

1-NY-100-125824 (CAMP TIMBERLINE)

1-NY-100-262

1-NY-100-

(KINDERLAND PARENTS ASSOCIATION) (20-9)

1-NY-100-80641 (CP, USA - ORGANIZATION)

1-NY-100-80635 (CP, USA - JEWISH ACTIVITIES)

① 1-NY-100-95583 (CP, USA - LINE)

*make
10 photostats.*



CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED Aug 28, 1955

Pg. 16 Col. 1

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100-95583

~~100-120469~~

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 12 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

20-9

AT THE CLOSE of the third day's legislative "red hunt" into summer camps and resorts in Foley Square last week a weary reporter, scratching his head and frantically searching his notes for a "new angle," summed up the proceedings.

"They're digging with their teeth."

The "they" was the Joint Legislative Committee To Study Charitable and Philanthropic Organizations, headed by Sen. Edward P. Larkin, Nassau Republican, whose counsel, former Sen. Bernard J. Tompkins, a Queens Republican was its first chairman. Tompkins went down to defeat last year.

It was a dismal spectacle that Larkin & Co. displayed. The expected bombshells "fizzled; the balmy flow of "friendly witnesses" was not even a mere trickle; the "proof" of "Communist domination" of the subpoenaed vacation resorts and children camps turned out to be a stale and repetitive list of McCarthyite smears that not even the most rabid Hearstian editor could drum up into a headline.

That the Committee was bucking a public tide of opposition was tacitly admitted by Chairman Larkin on several occasions. The same note of futility was struck once at a press conference when Sen. Larkin was asked if he didn't think that the hearings ran counter to a national mood for lessening cold war tension and ending the red-baiting hysteria of McCarthyism. Even "our President" has reflected this new spirit, the reporter suggested to the Nassau Republican, who replied that "if there

is a change of policy in the national administration it will be reflected on a state level in due time."

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SPECTATORS in Room 408 of the Supreme Court building where the hearings took place were repeatedly admonished by the chairman for their hostility to the witch-hunt which several times erupted into loud applause at some telling riposte from witnesses.

When Norman Studer, director of Camp Woodland in Phoenicia, N.Y., accused the Committee of seeking to subvert the "great patriotic program that we have," the Chairman sought to still the hand-claps with angry gavel banging.

"You don't have to manifest your beliefs—we know them," Larkin shouted.

Witnesses accused the Committee of attempting to destroy the inter-racial program of the camps, charged it with "anti-semitic overtones," denounced it for using the inquisition to grab off publicity—and overwhelmingly stood firm against the Committee's encroachment on their rights under the Federal and State Constitutions. Over and over, Counsel Tompkins and Chairman Larkin emphasized their main intentions: to link the International Workers Order and the Communist Party with private-owned summer resorts where Negro and white employes and guests worked and vacationed in a spirit of interracial unity, in an atmosphere dedicated to peace and civil liberties.

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MRS. SARAH GUSTAFSON, former Professor of Philosophy at Brooklyn College and a victim of the McCarthy attacks on academic freedom, whiplashed the Committee for its "red" probe of Camp Timberline, which she operates with her husband, Elkin T. Gustafson, also a purge victim at Brooklyn College. The hearings, she charged, were attempts to disrupt the activities not only of Timberline but of other camps which are open to Negro and white alike.

"To the best of our knowledge every person called for investigation before this Committee represents an inter-racial camp. It is difficult to conceive of this as an accident," she said from the witness stand.

Dave Green, manager of Camp Kinderland, the latter, a children's resort, submitted a statement

adopted by 300 protesting parents of the Kinderland Parents Ass'n which blasted the "anti-Semitic overtones in the continued harassment of the administrative staff" at the camp.

Declaring their pride in the institution which has been a privately owned Jewish camp for more than 30 years, the parents described the Kinderland program as "an integral part of the American democracy that we all cherish."

"Many of us parents have been campers here and insist that our children have the right to absorb the same healthy atmosphere that meant so much to us as children. . . this hearing is a violation of the rights of a private camp to

conduct its own program and attempt to take away from us parents the right to decide what our children shall and shall not have,"

Green said that Kinderland sought to help develop Jewish children free of racial and religious bias and "imbue them with respect for the dignity of labor and with a profound faith that only democracy and peace can guarantee the survival of their people and of all people."

This same theme was repeated by others—witnesses from such camps and resorts as Wingdale Lodge, Crystal Lake Lodge, Camp Woodland, Pine Lake Lodge and others.

*

A BIZARRE exhibition of the Committee's frenzied red-hunt was its questioning of Miss Janet Moore, a registered nurse, who was asked to name the people who

recommended to her Crystal Lake Lodge and Wingdale Lodge where she vacationed. Even the most biased reporter was shocked.

They asked counsel Tompkins why she was called. "Is it your policy to subpoena guests of these hotels?" he was asked.

"We have every reason to believe that determined efforts were made to recruit this girl into the party," he replied.

Proof? He couldn't give any. And that was the tenor of the Committee's procedure throughout the week.

Proof of a single iota of the fantastic charges hurled at the subpoenaed witnesses?

Not a one!

It was no wonder that the Committee had to "dig with its teeth" and it never came up with so much as a crumb of truth.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-80635) 12-14

DATE: 8/30/55

FROM : [redacted] SA

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SUBJECT: CP, USA JEWISH ACTIVITIES
IS - C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 7/26/55, furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 7/29/55.

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The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial 1077 of [redacted]

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The informant reported on a meeting held on 7/13/55 at the Delmonico Hotel in New York, at which [redacted] of the Morning Freiheit, made a report on the Jewish World Conference Against the Rearming of Germany which took place in Paris, France in June, 1955.

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- 1- [redacted] (P&C) 7-1
- 1-NY 100-93120 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-8023 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-21 (MORNING FREIHEIT) 7-2
- 1-NY 100-7918 (P. NOVICK) 20-10
- 1-NY 100-86624 (CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-79717 (CP, USA - POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-73516 [redacted] 20-11
- ①-NY 100-95583 (CP, USA - LINE) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-4931 (CP, USA) 12-14

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APH: MEN
(11)

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100-95583-180

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 31 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

T. V. Waters J. W.

C O P Y

July 26, 1955
New York

Jewish World Confe-
rence against the
rearming of Germany
activities

[redacted] member of the Kingsbridge (Bronx, N.Y.) section Committee of the Communist Party, told me that he was present at a special meeting at which [redacted] of the Morning Freiheit made a report on the Jewish World Conference Against the Rearming of Germany which took place in Paris, France in June, 1955.

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The above mentioned meeting was held on July 13th, 1955 at the Delmonico Hotel in New York.

To this meeting were invited only Morning Freiheit workers and activists of the Morning Freiheit Committees from the New York area.

About 150 people were present at the meeting.

P. Novick, editor of the Morning Freiheit chaired the meeting. According to [redacted] opened the meeting with a few remarks in which "he underlined the fact that Jewish World Conference was supported by Jewish leaders and organizations of different social and political beliefs because the Jewish people of the world know that the rearming of Germany will again lead to war and that another world war will mean the total annihilation of the Jewish nation. He also stated that the Jewish people do not trust the American State Department whos head Mr. Dulles time after time showed that he is definitely unfriendly to the Jewish nation. [redacted] said that the rearming of Germany can be stoped if the Jewish people of the world will carry on a vigorous campaign on a world scale against the rearming of Gormany."

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100-95583-180054

[redacted] made a report on the conference which he attended as a delegate and a reporter for the Morning Freiheit. He reported on the kind of delegations to the world conference. The delegations from England and France consisted mostly of left-wing zionist. The delegations from Poland and Romenia consisted mostly of active members of the Communist parties. Israeli's delegation was a mixed one: Communists, left-wingers, left zionists and Mapanists (left-wing workers party). [redacted] underlined that all of these elements were united in their determination to fight against the rearming of Germany which carries with it not only the danger to the existence of the Jewish people, but is also a threat to the peace of the world."

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[redacted] reported that the Jewish World Conference against the Rearming of Germany issued a call to the Jewish people of the world to unite for the struggle against the rearming of Germany. He reported that the delegates to the world conference expressed their hope that the American Jews, who have power and influence, will start a national campaign in America against the rearming of Germany. [redacted] called upon the progressive forces of the Jewish people in America to become the organizers, the shock troops in the campaign against the policy of our State Department to rearm Germany."

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[redacted] of the Morning Freiheit in his speech tied up the issue of the rearming of Germany with the circulation drive of the Morning Freiheit. He called upon the Morning Freiheit Committees to carry on a vigorous campaign for new readers for the paper."

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[redacted] told me that the Morning Freiheit is arranging a tour for [redacted] to speak at different cities on the world conference.

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-26603-C40)

DATE: 10/12/55

FROM : SA [redacted] (20-10)

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SUBJECT: CP, USA
DISTRICT 2, BRONX COUNTY
IS-C

Source: [redacted] (Protect Identity)
Reliability: Who has furnished reliable information in the past
Date of Activity: 8/18/55
Date Received: 8/24/55
Received by: SA [redacted]
Location: [redacted]

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The information set out in the following report concerns a meeting of the Club Organizers of the Hunts Point Tremont Boul. Section of the CP, Bronx County held on Thursday night 8/18/55, at the Hungarian-American Restaurant, 2141 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, NY.

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1- [redacted] (P and C) (20-10)
1-NY 100-26603-C-1775 (Hunts Point (20-10)
Tremont Blvd.
Section Bronx
CP)

1-NY 100-126098 [redacted] (20-10)
1-NY 100-76253 [redacted] (20-10)
1-NY 100-58063 [redacted] (20-10)
1-NY 100-123460 [redacted] (20-10)
1-NY 100-82900 [redacted] (20-10)
1-NY 100-121345 [redacted] (20-10)

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40, 5'9", 165 lbs.
crew cut, dark
complexion)

1-NY 100-123360 [redacted] per [redacted] (20-10)
Bronx CP)

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1-NY 100-89402 [redacted] per [redacted] (20-10)
Bronx CP

1-NY 100-81675 (CP, USA Pamphlets (12-14)
and Publications)

1-NY 100-86624 (CP, USA International (12-14)
Relations)

1-NY 100-95583 (CP, USA Line) (12-14)
1-NY 100-74560 (CP, USA Funds) (12-14)

1-NY 97-169 ("Daily Worker" and "The Worker") (7-2)

1-NY 100-80633 (CP, USA Education) (12-14)

1-NY 100- (New Terrace Gardens) (20-10)

1-NY 100-18056 (JACOB MINDEL) (20-10)

1-NY 100-106044 [redacted] (20-10)

1-NY 100-82191 [redacted] (20-10)

1-NY 100-125982 (Hungarian-American Restaurant)

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
OCT 13 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

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MFD:pjd
(22)

100-95583-181
[Handwritten signature]

C O P Y
- - - -

Date of report Aug. 22, 1955

I attended a club organizers meeting of the Hunts Point Tremont, Boulevard Section on Thursday night Aug. 18, at the Hungarian American Restaurant 2141 So. Blvd.

I arrived at the Restaurant at 8:30 P.M. the place was dark, except for a room in the rear, I walked in and asked if there was going to be a meeting here tonight, no one knew anything about a meeting so I walked out in front and waited, a short while later [redacted] came and inquired if there was anyone here yet, I told her that no one was here and that I inquired about a meeting inside but no one knew anything about it.

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[redacted] did not like to wait outside so she asked if I wanted to go for a cup of coffee. I said alright and we started to go when we both noticed [redacted], approaching, we waited and talked awhile, and [redacted] said to [redacted] that it was against all the rules of Party security to hold a meeting such as this at a place which was so easily accesable. We are taking a chance when we discuss party functions mentione names of people give out addresses etc.

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[redacted] was very serious, and disturbed and said that this question of security must be brought up tonight with [redacted]

Leah did not feel as [redacted] did saying that there is no business transacted at these meetings that is of any value to anyone, and no names and addresses are mentioned, but [redacted] could not be convinced, there could be wires planted around, no one knows, she said.

So in order to quiet her fears [redacted] suggested that she talk to [redacted] later.

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At this point [redacted] came and we went in to talk to the caretaker and told him that he arranged for a meeting tonight and next Thursday night under the name of the Press Group.

We were ushered into a small side room and by this time a few other people came.

When they were all there the following people were present

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[redacted] were two fellows whom I never saw before.

The meeting did not start until after nine o'clock and while everyone was talking [redacted] gave out the literature P.A. Jewish Life, Party Voice.

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[redacted] acted as [redacted] and read the agenda as follows, main report by [redacted] on the recent Geneva Conference and its meaning, fund drive report by [redacted] Daily Worker sub drive report and a short educational by [redacted]

Gene read from a type written report and said that the Geneva Conference was the turning point in this cold war which has been going on for the last ten years.

It is the breaking of the "A" (atom) block monopoly by U.S. It was a conference which was forced upon the U.S. and the other Countries by the fervent desire for Peace by the people.

Gene then cited the many Peace movements, petitions, etc. etc., which the peoples of the world sponsored.

The truce in Korea, the cease fire in Indo-China, the quieting down of the Quemoy, Matsu affair, the constant fight against rearming Germany, these and many other incidents are the direct cause cause of the Geneva Conference.

This Conference is long overdue and it is the only peaceful means of attaining and keeping the Peace.

The changing conditions here at home where for instance Sen. McCarthy was stopped in his tracks and this had to be otherwise there would not have been a Geneva Conference.

Also the statement made by Gen. McArthur ten years ago that "we cannot wage war" if we are to maintain the peace is very true today and we saw that also at the Geneva Conference.

The threat of the "H" and "A" bomb and the destruction it can cause must be forever removed and these objects made to work for Peace and for the benefit of mankind.

Our foreign policy has changed considerably since 1952 when Ike took office, then the policy was one of force complete destruction by both the "A" and "H" bomb, threat of war against the Countries fighting for their freedom and liberation, now the policy has changed completely it is one of no force, one of using the bombs for peaceful means, one of complete cooperation with friendliness toward the Soviet Union and other Countries supported by the Soviet Union.

The Geneva Conference proves all these facts and it our duty to see that this agreement is carried out.

Another example is the recent statement, by J.F. Dulles to [redacted] that he discontinue the use of force and to quell the riots in his Country, the situation of six months ago around the Quomoy and Matsu situation, now it is in the reverse.

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These are only a few indications which have changed the world tension and brought about the Geneva Conference, and the force behind these factors is the strong Peace sentiment of the people.

The U.S. could not hope to attain world domination through the waging of war, they have changed their tactics but their objectives are the same.

Gene, tied in conditions all over the world with those in our own country, the everyday problems of the people, the persecutions of the Negro people, the control of the Atom bomb etc., etc., in his speech and urged us all to see that the promises made at the Geneva Conference are carried out to the letter, this we can do with the people behind us fighting constantly for Peace.

In his talk Gene constantly praised the Soviet Union and condemned the U.S.

At the conclusion of his talk questions were asked and a discussion followed, and later Gene answered the questions.

[redacted] then asked [redacted] to report on the fund drive, which was supposed to end a few months ago, but for some reason or other was allowed to lag to this date without completion. The money is sorely needed for the very existence of our Party and Press so we must see to it that we complete it in the next few weeks.

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[] gave the following report, the Section has 72% to date, and we must strive for 75% for labor day, with ten % later and then to go on and complete in the very near future.

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[] read the amounts which each club had to go and with the exception of one or two, all had about \$100 to go to reach their quota.

On the question of dues the Section has a very % of people who have paid through August.

On the question of the Daily Worker sub drive [] said that to date we have 7 Daily Worker subs turned in and our quota is twenty-five he asked each club organizer to give a report on their meeting and the feeling of the membership toward this drive.

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Each club leader gave a report to that effect, and the majority favored getting it at the candy stand in their neighborhood.

[] gave a brief talk on the importance of this drive how important it was that we go back and convince our people to get a Daily Worker sub.

[] then asked [] to say a few words on educational and [] upon taking the floor said that hereafter he does not want a few minutes to give a short talk, but an educational discussion is very important and should take a little time.

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[] made the following announcements on Aug. 31, a Wednesday night the first class for club organizers will be held at the L.Y.L. headquarters at 868 E. Tremont Ave, at 8:30 P.M.

This will be a form session class to train club organizers to work correctly.

The Jefferson school will open its fall term on Oct. 3, and all who can should register now.

On Sept. 15, a Thursday night will see our next educational meeting for all the membership, and the speaker and topic will be Si Gerson, and the 1956 elections.

The one following in Oct, would be held on Friday Oct. 14 and the topic will be on Yugoslavia possible distinguished speaker Claude Lighfoot or Doxey Wilkerson.

The next club organizer meeting will be held two weeks from tonight, possibly at the New Terrace Gardens because in Sept. more people will meet there and therefor the chance of arousing suspicion will be removed.

[] spoke on the release from jail of "Pop" Mindel who was approaching his 74 birthday and because of his ill health he is grave danger while still in prison, we therefor urge all to send greetings to him and to write to the chairman, Federal Parole Board Wash. D.C. urging to free him on bail due to his ill health.

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Post cards were distributed by [] to pass out and mail same as soon as possible.

A leaflet was also distributed along with a ticket to a banquet in "Pops" honor to be held at the Allerton Community Center on Sept. 10, at 8:30 P.M. Price of this affair \$2.50 per person.

In this respect many prominent people have come out for his release on bail including Elenor Roosevelt, who is pleading for him, on a humanitarian basis for him.

During the course of the meeting, [] talking with [] was a little upset that [] is not attending these meetings. She has been away eight or nine weeks and is too tired to attend a meeting.

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[] was going to visit her about it.

[] After the meeting I gave [] dues that I collected from [] and also paid her my own dues.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-55254)

10/17/55

SA JOSEPH V. WATERS

[Redacted]

IS-C

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Identity: NY 1317-S*
 Reliability: Has furnished reliable info in the past.
 Date: 9/8/55

Informant, who has access to the records of the CP at National and NYS Headquarters, 268 Seventh Avenue, NYC, provided a photograph of a letter from [Redacted] to [Redacted]

[Redacted] The text of this letter is as follows:

"N.Y. , 11, N. Y.
 June 8, 1955

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"Dear [Redacted]

"Your comments on the Yugoslavian situation have been most informative. Certainly anyone seriously concerned with the prospects of peace in the world is bound to feel pleasure at the lessening of tension in central Europe, of which the Soviet-Yugoslav conference is the most recent example.

"At the same time, I can understand your friend's bewilderment. Quite possibly he is wondering, as I am, whether the declaration of the two governments can be taken literally. Many people remember the grave mistake made during the War years when various 'declarations of a diplomatic character' (Teheran and Yalta) were converted into a 'political platform'. One is bound to wonder whether the recent declaration is not likewise 'of a diplomatic character', made in the interest of world peace but not necessarily reflecting the 'full strength' of Soviet thinking on Yugoslavia.

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- 1 - NY 100-14606 [Redacted] (12-11)
- 1 - NY 100-86624 (CP, USA-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-81675 (CP, USA-PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS) (12-14)
- ① - NY 100-95583 (CP, USA-LINE) (12-14) 100-95582-182

Attachment (1)

JVW:MHC
(5)

SEARCHED [] INDEXED []
 SERIALIZED [] FILED []
 OCT 17 1955
 FBI - NEW YORK
 J.V. Waters JW

MEMO
NY 100-55254

10/17/55

"The remarks you quote from Pravda are certainly significant, but I wonder of what. 'The main classes in Yugoslavia', it says, 'are the workers and peasants.' True--but in what country, capitalist or socialist, is this not true? It notes further that the Yugoslav working people 'share the common goals of the international working class'. Doubtless this is also true--but again there are plenty of countries which are not socialist where it is equally true (France and Italy, for example.)

"The whole question of what sort of society is being built in Yugoslavia is undoubtedly a very complex one; I for one can't see that the recent declarations have settled the question definitively.

"Moreover, even if one takes the declarations at face value, doesn't this raise at least as many problems as it solves?

"One must remember, for instance, that the 1948-49 attacks on Tito were not made by the CPSU alone but by the leaders of every Communist party in Europe, including many of the present leading political figures in the people's democracies. Were all these men (who certainly can't be described as 'enemies of the people') misled by Beria and Co.? Yugoslavia, after all, isn't on Mars or even on the other side of the world. It is hard to believe that all these countries had no sources of information other than those provided by Beria.

"Moreover, what of the late Messers Slansky, Rajk, Kostov et al? These men were convicted, after confessing that they had engaged in espionage and conspiracy with Tito, Rankovic and other Yugoslav leaders. But if, as is now stated, Tito and his associates were not involved in espionage and conspiracy, it follows that nobody could have conspired with them; in fact, the confessions must have been spurious.

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NY 100-55254

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and the other evidence fabricated. This obviously raises some extremely ugly questions about the police and judicial procedures of the people's democracies.

"Both you and the DW have, I think, shown good sense in not attempting to answer these complicated questions off the top of your hats. All of them, however, will have to be answered sooner or later. And with the best will in the world, I cannot feel that the Soviet attempt to blame the entire business on the machinations of Beria et al is altogether plausible.

"In fact recent events taken with other developments of the past few years seem to me to raise the following question as a subject for serious discussion: did the USSR, during the years 1946-52 (aprox) become involved in a whole series of tactical mistakes--and if so, why?

"Specifically: (1) The out-of-hand rejection of the Marshall Plan, before its reactionary nature was clearly exposed. (2) The question of 'agrograds'--which appears to have been abandoned as unfeasible. (3) The Berlin 'Blockade', which undoubtedly amounted to a tactical defeat for the USSR. (4) The whole question of Party intervention in the arts and sciences, which however correct it may have been in theory seems (from recent reports at the Soviet Writers' Congress) to have gotten badly fouled up in practice. (5) The Tito business. (6) The break-neck industrialization of Eastern Europe, which though partly correct in principle seems to have been carried out in a way which laid impossible burdens on the economies of those countries. You may remember Pieck's remarks a few years ago on the dangers of 'mechanically following the experience of the USSR'. (7) The quite exaggerated attacks on the culture of other countries.

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"In short, I don't think that the developments in Yugoslavia, dramatic as they are, can automatically be taken as an isolated phenomenon. Rather it seems not impossible, even probable, that they are symptomatic of a general attack on what appear to have been (in retrospect) serious dogmatic and bureaucratic trends extending throughout Soviet life, for a number of years; trends which seem to have been not without their effects in other socialist countries.

"The trends I have mentioned may or may not have been a reality. It seems to me unquestionable, however, that the instances I have cited above point up the importance to all friends of the USSR and coexistence, of assessing Soviet statements and Soviet accomplishments in a friendly but critical manner. If these events have any significance at all it is that the Soviet leaders are not infallible, however much various naïve people in the US and elsewhere might wish to believe otherwise. These leaders, including the top leaders, can and do make mistakes, even serious mistakes. It appears, too, that they can and do correct these mistakes. But it would obviously be the height of folly to assume that because they are correcting one series of mistakes they will henceforth never make any others. And progressives who seek to cultivate the legend of Soviet infallibility in the future (as some have done in the past) will do no service either to the USSR or to themselves.

"Since you may well be too busy to answer this letter directly, I hope you will from time to time comment on some of the questions I have raised.

"Fraternally,

/s/



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The photograph is attached to the original of this memo. The negative is being maintained in NY 100-4931-1A548.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, NEWARK (100-2974)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-66211)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
IS-C

DATE: 10/18/55

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1. Identity - NY 1317-S*.
2. Reliability - Has furnished reliable information in the past.
3. Date - 9/7/55.

NY 1317-S*, having access to the records of the CP at its National and New York State Offices at 268 Seventh Avenue, NYC, provided photographs on 9/7/55, of material maintained on the premises. Among these photographs appeared a document apparently representing a transcript of remarks made by the subject at the 8/2,3/55, CP Conference in NYC.

This transcript appears to begin at page eight of the record and ends at page thirteen. The text is as follows:

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[REDACTED]
"it reflect problems of the workers in these industries? In other words, to review the party org with a real in order to help change the relationship of forces within the labor movement.

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- 1-New Haven (100-14795) [REDACTED] (RM)
- 2-Detroit (1-100-2050) (CP, USA, District 7) (RM)
- (1-100-) (SAUL WELLMAN) (RM)
- 1-NY 100-95583 (CP, USA, Line) (#12-14)
- 1-NY 100-89590 (CP, USA, Strategy in Industry) (#12-14)
- 1-NY 100-81675 (CP, USA, Pamphlets and Publications) (#12-14)
- 1-NY 100-80644 (CP, USA, Youth) (#12-14)
- 1-NY 100-80641 (CP, USA, Organization) (#12-14)
- 1-NY 100-26854 (CP, USA, District 7) (#12-14)
- 1-NY 100-95240 (Labor Youth League) (#12-14)
- 1-NY 100-18671 (SAUL WELLMAN) (#7-2)

DLP:VAD

ARW

100-95583-183

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 19 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J. V. Waters	

LETTER TO SAC, NEWARK
NY 100-66211

"A word in connection with the role of the Communists in trade unions. We greet this merger as a development which points to the development of a powerful labor movement and opens up new vistas and labor horizons. We have respect and regard for the organizations' autonomy and political independence of the trade union movement. We envision our role in the following way: that the Communists are the best champions of the interests of the working class and will help to educate and strengthen the workers for an understanding of the basic issues of civil liberties, peace, etc. But our Party seeks to win these workers by fighting always for a free atmosphere of discussion where things can be argued out and the workers come to understand our program and our right to speak to them and help educate them. Furthermore, we believe in the political independence of the trade unions and our own position in regard to government attacks and the attempt to educate is to help come to our defense and prevent them from being dominated by them. Recognizing their independence, we work in a way to help the labor movement to realize its demands.

"The C.P. bases its organization primarily on the shops. We do not view the need of organized fractions in the trade union. Our org. is based on the shops because that is where the class struggle takes place and Communists and members in the unions and in the shops in the main today come forward as part of caucuses or part of the union committees speaking in the main as members and associates of this union committee. Therefore, this makes it more and more necessary for the CP as a political org. to come forward independently to supplement the role and work of the Communists in the shop, to help analyze the work of our Party in the shops. Most Communists cannot identify themselves and therefore the need for the CP as such to speak out at all times to help to give to the masses the point of view of the vanguard party and not be restricted by the measures that exist within the shop.

LETTER TO S.L.C, NEWARK
NY 100-66211

"In regard to trade union work, I think the key question is the strengthening of shop clubs and in the first place its link with mass work. I think if we examine the situation we will find that during this time because our activity in the shop has been unnecessarily confined because of the loss of Party membership in these plants and failure to organize in some form suitable to the given concrete conditions, the forces of the Left, the more advanced left who are not in the CP, who may have been in the past readers of the paper who can become an important lever in helping the Party shop club arrive at policy, let alone the link of every Party member on the union level, students, etc.

"In New Jersey, there is one plant where the CP declined drastically, but the people who left left on a friendly basis and there is a caucus in that union that represents the thinking of the workers who generally follow the CP Program aspects of it, not 100 per cent, some of the former members. Others are not. They have read the paper, but they are people who believe in the rights of Communists to function in the trade unions. The fact that this small club has an avenue for the exchange of ideas, for helping to shape policy, for checking on the thinking of the club gives a certain guarantee that when they arrive at some decision it has its roots in the soil and it isn't coming from a club meeting and determining policy...

or in those places where there are other levers that are created, those clubs have a basis for making more correct decisions and better avenues of work. And it is a legal form too, the caucus. They come there knowing full well they are getting in a little different way what they got before, and they make contributions to the drive, etc. They represent a hard core.

"(Interjec by [redacted] that doesn't fall into "watering down of Leninism"? No. Because there is a Party.....

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LETTER TO SAC, NEWARK
NY 100-66211

It was not fully appreciated until we called attention to it. Many of the comrades kept saying, "Look, how can we get security?" But we had set-ups around us. But if it weren't for the club it would be a different story.

"Further, in connection with the shop club. We have the right to fight for Communists' right to jobs on all levels, even to union top leadership. We are not alone. Is it not a fact that UAW has taken a positive position on this? Is it not a fact that we have a broad approach, the people whom they are firing? The fact is there have been many people taken off jobs that got back. If we do not win allies on this question, undoubtedly the anti-McCarthy movement will not be strong enough to withstand the attacks. But in connection with the shop clubs, we need better forms but we won't find the answers if we do not appreciate the role of the Party as an organization.

"In regard to the matter of leadership in mass organizations-- one point. I think, and I might say, in general the status of the Party org. is that it is not a crisis. I don't believe we are in a crisis on all things. I don't think we are in a crisis in the Party. I think we have many new and aggravated problems and in some places there may be a crisis. And I'll tell you why. If we examine the position of the districts and yes, the repressions since the '53 analysis, we already began to make the shift into the right-led organizations, I say we are doing our Party a disservice, and we don't build confidence in the leadership in the Party if our estimates are negative and one-sided. I say we have made a certain turn organizationally. I'll give an example. You can multiply that many fold in terms of shifting the base. I think our shift was made with lack of plan and therefore if we examine where the shift has taken place, in many places, comrades went where they felt like going, and therefore it is in order that we estimate it concretely and make the type of shifts that reflect the concentration objectives of the Party, and not without plan.

LETTER TO S'G, NEWARK
NY 100-66211

Just a brief point in regard to the press. I think that on this last drive and generally of the work on the press, that if the political leadership gives attention to it and we solve the complex organizational problems attendant on how to do it, and we wage... then I believe we can achieve the goals set which do not approximate an outlook that we can have a mass circulation of 100,000 or goals that we didn't realize in the good old days, but does approximate commensurate gains that are in line with the possibilities at hand. And when it has the possibilities for issuing a paper and speaking to the people, and when that is the main avenue the Party has for expressing itself, I think we ought to think ten times before we envision giving up this instrument, replacing it with nothing and leaving a big void, this would contribute in my opinion to liquidating the Party. I don't think it is a question of a lack of courage. I think it is a question of determining if it is or isn't a necessary sacrifice. If we tackled the main circulation goal we would not have the harassment that confronts the national leadership daily and if we solved this, and if all the districts buckled together in this regard, we could make it.

In connection with cadres. I think we need to take a new look at this question, the redeployment of our cadre that would link the leadership closer to the membership.... And another point that I want to underscore here is the need to retrain many of the trade union cadre whose experience was in the left trade unions and who now find themselves in a new situation. Some encouraged to get into shops where the economic hardships are not the main reasons. And secondly to draw many of them into the levels of party functionaries and party leadership. I think this is key and has some relationship to the question of legality as well, because many of these cadre who do not have a long standing record like many of us as Party functionaries, have had long periods of movement and they have certain areas of maneuverability and not the problems that Sully and I and others have, to contend with as defendants and also have that today. Then there is the question of a system of schools and training new cadre and in particular youth. Here, one point, Time did not permit today to deal with this question, but the comrades should know that the LYL has given and is prepared to give this year a whole number of cadre that are prepared to come into the

LETTER TO SAC, NEWARK
NY 100-66211

Party, capable of taking decisive posts of leadership. But I think in return we would have to say that we have not yet measured up, in all around attention to youth work. This will be treated in coming NAC meetings and coming conferences, but I mention it in passing.

"Would like to comment in regard to the problem in Detroit. Will not pass judgment. Do not know enough. I am struck by the questions raised and I do believe that nationally a disservice has been done that district over a number of years. That is how it strikes me--because of a failure to examine it even before these repressive measures set in that Saully describes--why there was always a greater disparity there than in any other industrial centers between the good mass work and the status of the Party. I remember a plenum with a report by Comrade Winter and a report by [redacted] and I was impressed (this was in 1949 I believe) with the broadest ties in mass work and then a report on the status of the Party org., not functioning of clubs, inadequate systematic leadership, etc., and I say we never answered that question, and I think it has some bearing on the present state of affairs because I believe that the failure to treat the organization seriously, to come to grips with those problems then and not equipping the comrades...

I may be wrong and would be glad if the examination would prove that I am wrong. While there are mass struggles and a fighting outlook - what stands out and different from other places is not just the scope of the attacks but the fact that the Party org. internally, the fact that it takes 3 months for the district leadership to reach the bottom, the fact that the organization in its functioning, is not in good shape, I think that poses some basic questions that go way beyond some of the questions posed by [redacted]. And even in the summary remarks, the question of the outlook on the press, it merits a very deepgoing discussion. Let us try to come up with answers how to replace the present descent in terms of the inner situation in the Party because I do believe there is a feeling of despair and defeatism.

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LETTER TO SAC, NEWARK
NY 100-66211

"The last point; I think that part of viewing the new possibilities and opportunities is the question of placing the question of the mass fight for the rights of the Communists in a new way and with confidence that we can win today allies that we could not win yesterday. I think this is so because many liberals who remained quiet, the fact is that many of them did not jump on the bandwagon of reaction. Moreover, the position of the Party has not been changed with the passage of the Communist Control law. But many things we did before the law, we are able to do today, and it follows that in looking at this concretely and clearly, I think we do have to examine our work, to make room that we are not so bogged down with the inner tasks that we do not have an opportunity to get to the people. In that regard we are making the first step in connection with Claude, who will symbolize the membership cases and its relationship to the issues, for example, that are being fought out with the forces in Louisville, who are having to carry the brunt of the fight with inadequate national support. In Claude's case the attack on the Negro people is dramatically shown, or in Louisville, white people fighting for Negro rights.

"With these few words, I would like to conclude with the following proposals:

Proposals

1. "That we adopt the line of the report.
2. "That we prepare a document for the Party which will encompass the report and the discussion.
3. "That we adopt the outlook presented here in connection with the press campaign.
4. "That the NAC be instructed to work out a full and rounded program in regard to concentration, pinpointing the big support that must be built up around GM.

LETTER TO SAC, NEWARK
NY 100-66211

5."That the NAC come to grips with the problems in Michigan.

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" All proposals unanimously adopted, except abstention
by on first motion on accepting line of report."

If this information is placed in a report, it must
be carefully paraphrased to protect the identity of this informant.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-81491) (12-15)

OCT 25 1955

JOSEPH V. WATERS, SA

HARRY HAYWOOD

IS - C

Identity: NY 1317-S*
Reliability: Has furnished reliable info in past
Date: 9/8/55

Informant, who has access to the records of the CP at National and NYS Headquarters, 260 Seventh Avenue, NYC, provided a photograph of a letter and statement of HARRY HAYWOOD which was maintained at CP Headquarters. The text of the letter and statement is as follows:

"Dear Comrades:

"Enclosed is a statement of my position on the Harlem situation which I had written 3 months ago with the intention of sending it to the Negro Commission. I had never sent it, but had shown it to Claudia at that time. I believe it has some pertinence to the discussion.

"Comradely yours,

"Harry Haywood"

"Dear Comrades:

The main article of E had some very valid points which the critical statement overlooks - - its insistence on working class as the basis of party work, its criticism of top united front work, its stress on the importance of the party. I don't think it put these questions in the best possible way and not without some inexact formulations which leave themselves open to attack.

I think there is much one-sidedness of statements which occurs often in polemics - - a tendency to

- 1 - NY 100-87211 (CP, USA - FACTIONALISM) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-80640 (CP, USA - NEGRO QUESTION) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-89560 (CP, USA - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-95503 (CP, USA - LINE) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-54651 (CP, USA - NATIONALITY GROUPS) (12-14)

JVW:ERE

100-95503-184

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
OCT 25 1955
J.V. Waters

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NY 100-31491

"counterpose - - which should be avoided. It is present in regard to a number of matters raised. They should be corrected, recognizing what is correct and pointing out what is wrong and one-sided. In general when criticism is made by proletarians with a good record of struggle one must extract from criticism what is correct and deal with what is wrong according to the substance of the error and the situation. Stalin said this in regard to the way to view criticism particularly from proletarians. Otherwise, if some careless or incomplete or unthought-out formulations are seized upon and battered around then there can be little criticism from below. Of course functionaries making criticism must try to do their best and apply theoretical knowledge but this is not always possible rightaway! It takes time to learn and do effective criticizing.

"I think that in regard to socialism, there was too much of a tendency in the article to make that the central thing. Here there was a sectarian attitude. The author was evidently searching for an answer to our weakness and isolation but he found it in the wrong place. It does not consist in more agitating for socialism, though this is absolutely necessary. It is true that we must bring socialist consciousness to the working class, but this will not come only from agitation (it is not possible without agitation) but chiefly from the class struggle. It is struggle, struggle today against reaction, for the needs of the people, for peace, democracy, the rights of the Negro people, united front struggle that will help the workers to advance in consciousness. Lenin wrote in his lecture on the 1905 revolution that the 'real education of the masses can never be separated from the independent, the political and particularly the revolutionary struggle of the masses themselves. Only the struggle educates the exploited class. Only the struggle discloses to it the magnitude of its power, widens its horizon, enhances its abilities, forges its will . . . ' (Volume XIX)

"of course that does not mean that it happens without consciousness but consciousness without direct experience of the masses is barren if we are

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NY 100-81491

talking of the great millions, the broad masses of the people.

"This was not sufficiently grasped in the article. It means that the main stress in our work (while increasing the agitation in every way possible, and in fact in connection with it) is on the unfolding of the struggle for the needs of the people. Leadership of struggles -- that is our main weakness today.

"But about the need to lay main stress in our work on the working class, which means the unions, the working class neighborhoods, appealing to and working among the working class -- there is no doubt about its correctness. That was brought out in the Bronx campaign, where the leadership found that only when they went into the Italian and Jewish working class areas could they get the signatures necessary for putting Flynn on the ballot. I think the article should have pointed out that in stressing the working class we should not neglect the other strata. We must not pit one against the other. It means work around the shops and unions and there is too little of that. Who can deny that? We still do not have our main base among the working class. And this is due not only to objective conditions but in the main to underestimation of the basic mass of the workers. I am surprised that the remarks! does not admit that.

"Also, in regard to the party: I think that the draft program does not give sufficient stress to the party! This is very apparent. There are capitulatory tendencies in regard to the party and the left organizations. Can anyone doubt that? Just consider the trade union situation: the resignation of Ben Gold -- what was that but a tendency of left trade unions to give way to the reactionary blows?

"Only if the party is built up, only if the party works on an independent line in the unions, left or right, only if the Leninist methods of organization

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are followed, can the best results be achieved in mass work and can opportunist tendencies -- left and right -- be checked.

"The point about united front work from below made in the article is I think correct. In the present period the united front from below is the main way of working. The top is too much under the pressure of reaction at the present time. United front from below is however a complex thing. It means working inside the right-led organizations, pushing them along a policy of action. It means also at the same time independent work of the left organizations, meetings, press, literature, proposals for united action to the right led organizations -- thereby pushing the right-led bodies into action, pressuring its leaders, and at the same time building up prestige for the left. The activity of the left is not something separate and apart from the tasks in the right-led bodies. Only if the left organizations and individuals have their eyes on the masses in the right-led organizations in the neighborhoods, can they influence them. That is the task of the left. Without their pressure as individuals within these right organizations and as independent bodies outside (ALP, Negro Labor Council, tenants bodies, community bodies, etc.) will a mass movement and united front action be developed. To wait on the leaders of the right organizations to act, or to just adopt a policy of supporting what is good and criticizing what is bad, is not enough. The party and the left must be pacemakers, vanguard, leaders using appropriate tactics in doing so. Sometimes however the interpretation of "appropriate tactics" phrase means just trailing and that is absolutely wrong and a big fault today, expressive of the growing danger in the party.

"Now about the statement called 'remarks on the errors'. (This refers to a resolution on the Harlem situation submitted by the State.) The author does not in my opinion try to extract whatever good there is in the article. While it corrects the point on socialism, it

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commits some errors of its own. I am not able to judge the merits of the polemic against the person mentioned as Hathaway. I am not able to judge whether the latter's statements are errors of formulation or policy. It is likely that he was aiming at some correct things and did not quite hit the target. It is possible that the formulations are sectarian, as is the practice.

"I don't know and can't judge. Neither can I judge remarks about other people. But about point 2 and 3 I would like to say something. I refer to page 4. Regarding the statement that the 'working class must see that the struggle for Negro rights in all spheres of life is a class struggle.' That is not quite accurate. But it is in substance correct.

"What the author should have said is that the struggle for Negro rights is part of the overall class struggle in society. Lenin said that. He said it is part of the fight for socialism. That is ABC Marxism. The remarks, however, while correctly pointing out that the Negro question is a national question, leaves it at that. Not to say anything about class is wrong. There is no contradiction between the fact that the national question is part of the class struggle and the need for alliances of different classes. To attack what is substantially correct is wrong.

"The fact that the national question is part of the class struggle in society determines the respective roles of the various classes. Without the class struggle as a guide, how can we know the role of the bourgeoisie, of the petty-bourgeoisie, of the farmers and the proletariat. Without the knowledge of the relationship of forces, how can we judge the tactics, the problems, how can we know when we can advance quickly, what pitfalls to avoid, etc. Lenin taught that only if we are guided by a class concept can we judge matters correctly because in the last analysis it is classes and the class struggle which determines the political and other manifestations of our daily life.

Memo
NY 100-81491

This is the basic fact to which all else is subsidiary, supplemental, etc.

Here is what [redacted] says on this matter, in his pamphlet 'Internationalism and Nationalism,' pages 40-41.

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"There is not the slightest doubt that to regard the national question as separate from the class question or to regard the national struggle as separate from the class struggle is absolutely wrong and harmful and constitutes a form of deception adopted from the landlord and bourgeois reactionaries. Inasmuch as reactionary bourgeois nationalism and modern imperialist aggression are policies brought about by the development of the capitalist system of exploitation, which has its final outcome in the fanatical attempts of American imperialism to achieve world domination . . . these policies point out with unprecedented clarity that to uproot imperialist aggression, the rule of the monopolists in capitalist suzerain countries must be overthrown."

"These ideas are quite clear. Basically they apply to the United States. To fight for Negro liberation one must fight against monopoly capitalism. Now, as this applies to forces within the liberation movement:

[redacted] writes (page 7) 'the experience of the revolution in other countries as well as China fully confirms the correctness of the scientific Marxist-Leninist conclusion that the national question is closely linked with the class question and the national struggle with the class struggle.'

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[redacted] goes on to say that it is only on a class basis that one can understand why traitors appear in the oppressed nation, and also such a class analysis reveals 'under what conditions and under the leadership of which class national liberation can be achieved.'

Memo
NY 100-81491

"He continues: 'An historical analysis of the class relations also reveals that although such outstanding national revolutionists as Sun Yat Sen sprang from China's petty bourgeoisie or national bourgeoisie, yet this bourgeoisie generally speaking views the national question solely in the light of its own narrow class interests and changes its position solely in accordance with its own class interests. In the same way only the class interests of the proletariat are really in full accord with the fundamental interests of the people of a given country with the common interest of all nations the world over and with the interests of all mankind.'

"Quite clear I think. For the 'remarks' to loop on what is potentially a correct idea indicates a basically wrong viewpoint which affects I think our work in very definite ways. It is bound to lead to trailing the bourgeoisie and petit-bourgeoisie and not to lay sufficient stress on winning the workers, on pushing forward the working class and on a line of policy which is independent in character, though carried out in the organization of the masses. It leads, too, to overlooking the notorious fact signaled by the party many times that a strata of Negro readers are working with the imperialists and they should be criticised and struggled against. The way to criticize and how to struggle is important, but the fact is there is, in my opinion, a tendency to shy away from criticism and not to struggle; precisely because of these unclarities of a basic character and also because of tendencies to trail in periods of reaction."

The photograph is being attached to this Memo. The original negative is being maintained in NY 100-4931-1A550.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-26603-C40) DATE: 11/2/55

FROM : SA [redacted] (20-10)

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b7C

SUBJECT: CP, USA
DISTRICT 2, BRONX COUNTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Source: [redacted]
(protect identity)
Reliability: who has furnished reliable
information in the past
Date of Activity: 9/21/55
Date Received: 10/6/55
Received By: SA [redacted]
Location: [redacted]

b7D

If the information in the attached report is disseminated, it should be suitably paraphrased to protect the identity of the informant.

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In the attached report, [redacted] sets forth the details of a class of the Club Organizers of the HP Tre. Boul. Sec., Bronx County, CP, held 9/21/55 at 862 East Tremont Avenue, Bronx, NY.

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C) (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-26603-C1775 (HP-Tre Boul Sec Bx Co CP) (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-319 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-121345 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-76253 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-81338 (CP USA SECURITY MEASURES) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-95583 (CP USA LINE) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-106044 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-80640 (CP USA NEGRO QUESTIONS) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-56 [redacted] (19)
- 1 - NY 100-109045 [redacted] (20-10)

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AS/2
MFD:kid
(12)

100-95583-185

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED <i>as</i>	FILED <i>as</i>
NOV 2 1955	
FBI-NEW YORK	

Orin

C O P Y

Date of report Sept. 25, 1955.

T.C.P.

On Wednesday night Sept. 21, I went to 862 E. Tremont Ave. to see if the club organizers class, of the Hunts Point-Tremont, Boulevard Section, was in session.

This was supposed to be a class of four sessions for all club organizers in this Section. I could not attend the one of Wednesday Sept. 14, because I attended a union mass meeting.

I arrived at 862 about nine o'clock and there was no class in progress, instead I saw the following people sitting around and talking [redacted]

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I went over to where they were sitting and listened to their conversation which centered around security.

[redacted] did not approve of the so called security measures which the C.P. as a whole passed down to its members, and they cited case after case where meetings phone calls, gatherings etc. violated every measure of security.

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[redacted] tried to explain that the Party operates according to the trend of the times, a year or so ago during the height of the Flynn Campaign the closing session of Congress passed the so called Communist Control Act, and we at that time had to operate in a strict security manner. The top leadership had to protect itself by taking extra precaution against the risk of arrest, the full responsibility of keeping the Party in an operative move was passed on to the membership under a lesser sense of security.

C O P Y

Today when the world is facing a peace issue more stronger than ever before we can afford to be a little more outspoken and forward, the recent Geneva Conference enables us to plan our moves with a lesser form of security, we can operate within many organizations which before would be closed to us, and even in the many forms of activities which we engage ourselves in meetings, phone calls, conversations etc. we can be a little more outspoken without too much fear.

[] were not fully convinced by [] explanation but if the leadership felt that this was the best policy to pursue then we in the lower ranks had to go along.

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[] said that even in a place like this, at 862, she would not be surprised if it was wired, because this is a well known meeting place and often names and addresses are mentioned.

This conversation went on for over three quarters of an hour and then [] said he had another appointment, so [] passed out some leaflets on the recent Emmet Till murder in Mississippi, saying that a street corner meeting was going to take place this Friday night Sept. 16, at Bathgate Ave. and Claremont Pky. at 8 P.M.

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This was in the Claremont Section of the Hunts Point, Tremont, Boulevard Section.

[] also said that on Sunday Afternoon at 3 p.m. another meeting would take place at a church located at 166 St. and Washington Ave. on this same case, in both instances we were to contact all our people and urge them to attend these two meetings.

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Letters, post cards and telegrams were to be sent to the President and other representatives concerning this

C O P Y

horrible incident and urging them to intercede to see that justice was done.

We could inform our people by phone on this matter, it would not violate the security of the Party.

[] distributed the post cards for us to fill out.

I inquired if a club organizers meeting would take place here next week so [] asked me to contact [] in regard to this.

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[] also engaged a few remarks toward making the security setup a little safer, but he agreed with [] that the Party cannot operate one hundred per cent secure, but must to a certain extent, nevertheless the Party should take every opportunity according to the trend of the times to push for its own program of peace and co-existence between all forces in the world, and Geneva is a starting point which allows us to get a foot hold to project our program.

[] mentioned that [] was now home and he says that meetings can be held in her house, previously [] did not hold meetings there, but [] see no reason why they cannot hold them.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-26603-C40) DATE: 11/2/55

FROM : SA [redacted] (20-10)

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SUBJECT: CP, USA
DISTRICT 2, BRONX COUNTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Source: [redacted]

b7D

(protect identity)

Reliability: Who has furnished reliable information in the past

Date of activity: 10/12/55

Date Received: 10/17/55

Received By: SA [redacted]

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Location: [redacted]

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C) (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-26603-C1775 (HP-TRE BOUL SEC BX CO CP) (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-125982 (HUNGARIAN RESTAURANT) (7-2)
- 1 - NY 100-58063 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-23290 [redacted] (19)
- 1 - NY 100-82273 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-68378 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-74519 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-100182 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-106044 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-56 [redacted] (19)
- 1 - NY 100-123460 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-82191 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-16868 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-121345 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-125870 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-125870 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-126098 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-81599 [redacted] (

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(COPIES CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

MFD:kid
(26)

100-95583-186

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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NOV 2 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J.V. Waters	

MEMO

NY 100-26603-C40

If the information in the attached report is disseminated, it should be suitably paraphrased to protect the identity of the informant.

In the attached report, [redacted] reported the activities at the monthly educational meeting held at the Hungarian Restaurant, 2141 Southern Boulevard, under the auspices of the HP-Tre Boul Sec of the Bronx County CP.

b7D

(COPIES CONTINUED)

- 1 - NY 100-86624 (CP USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-95583 (CP USA LINE) (12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-101594 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-51820 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-126781 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-121546 [redacted] per [redacted] no des.) (20-10)

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C O P Y

Date of report 10-13-55

T.C.P.

On Wednesday night Oct. 12, I attended a monthly educational meeting, held at the Hungarian Restaurant 2141 So. Blvd. Bx. under the the auspices of the Bronx County Communist Party, Hunts Point, Tremont, Boulevard Section.

The [redacted] and the main speaker was [redacted] the New York State Communist Party [redacted]. His main topic for this educational meeting was the clarification of the Yugoslavia situation, in the recent split with the U.S.S.R.

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The following people were present at this meeting - [redacted]

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[redacted] and about thirty other people.

The speaker gave a detailed report of the Yugoslavia situation, and read from a book written by an English writer concerning certain letters written and exchanged by Tito and Molotov and and other leaders of the U.S.S.R.

These letters were written months after the split and were intended to clarify the whole Yugoslavia situation and shedding light where before there was complete darkness.

There issued from across the Atlantic, many rumors as to the cause of this great difference of opinion but now that these letters have been published

C O P Y

we can see and read for ourselves the real reason for this break between these two Nations.

[] quoted from the founders of the Communist Party that, if Socialism is to come about in the world each Nation will form and cultivate this change in their own way, no two countries or Nations, will arrive to this goal in the same way as was seen in Yugoslavia, in China and now very likely in India.

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[] spoke for over two hours and if the time permitted would have spoken longer.

After his talk the floor was opened for questions, of which their were many, which he answered.

A point brought out in his speech and in the questions period was that the Party in its short span, has made many errors its leaders such as Browder erred but due to the fundamental principal of our Party, criticism and self criticism has shown us the way to adjust ourselves and arrive at our present destination.

The same holds true as regards to the situation between the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia where the leaders in the U.S.S.R. realizing their mistakes, visited Tito and sat down to iron out their difficulties across the table.

We have made many errors but by our constant vigilance and willingness to criticize we will go forward to a stronger Party and ultimate victory of Socialism.

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[] urged us to participate in the activities of our clubs, meet regular and form policy so this can be transferred to our top leadership who will clarify the situations as they confront us.

C O P Y

[redacted] was also at this meeting.

[redacted] -- was seated at a literature table set up by him and he urged all to purchase same for themselves and for their clubs.

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[redacted] also announced that tomorrow night, Thursday Oct. 13, was Bronx night at the Jefferson School class located at 862 E. Tremont and urged a large enrollment.

I gave [redacted] two slips of paper from the registration blank, to register [redacted] who was leaving for a few months, and another Comrade [redacted]

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The above letters mentioned were written on March 20, 1948 by Tito to Molotov.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3)
From: SAC, NEW YORK (100-4931)
Subject: CP, USA
IS-C

Date: 11/8/55

[redacted] on 10/19/55 orally advised SA RICHARD H. BLASSER of the following:

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[redacted] of the Hunterdon-Mercer County, New Jersey CP, visited the informant during the middle of the week beginning 10/9/55

- 9 - Bureau (RM)
 - (1 - 100-15716)
 - (1 - 100-3-81) (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
 - (1 - 100-3072) (POLITICAL ACTIVITY)
 - (1 - 100-3-89) (STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
 - (1 - 100-) (LINE)
 - (1 - 100-) (MARTHA STONE DEFENSE COMMITTEE)
 - (1 - 100-3-76) (YOUTH MATTERS)
 - (1 - 100-) (WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL)
 - (1 - 100-3-38) (DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES)

- 2 - Indianapolis (RM)
 - (1 - 100- [redacted])
 - (1 - 100- [redacted]) (COMPROS - INDIANAPOLIS)

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- 2 - New Haven (RM)
 - (1 - 100- [redacted])
 - (1 - 100- [redacted]) (MARTHA STONE DEFENSE COMMITTEE)

- 28 - Newark (RM)
 - (1 - [redacted])
 - (1 - 100- [redacted])
 - (1 - 100- [redacted])
 - (1 - 100- [redacted])
 - (1 - 100- [redacted]) (JOHN STEUBEN)
 - (1 - 100- [redacted]) (STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY, DISTRICT NO. 14)
 - (1 - 100- [redacted]) (UNSUB: Female, member LYL, from NYC, Industrial colonizer at Trenton, N.J., per [redacted] 10/19/55)
 - (1 - 100- [redacted]) [redacted], attended Hunterdon-Mercer County, New Jersey CP meeting on 10/16/55, per [redacted] 10/19/55)
 - (1 - 100- [redacted])
 - (1 - 100- [redacted])
 - (1 - 100- [redacted]) (UNSUB: from Roosevelt, New Jersey, who was supposed to attend Hunterdon-Mercer County, New Jersey CP meeting on 10/16/55, per [redacted] 10/19/55)

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RHB
RHB:EMS
Jan

5583-187

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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NOV 9 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J.V. WATERS	

INFO

LETTER TO DIRECTOR
NY 100-4931

.28 - Newark (CONT'D)

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- (1 - 100-
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(UNSUB: Male, Italian, white, age 60-65,
5'7" heavy Italian accent,
per [redacted] 10/10/55)

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(INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, DISTRICT 14)
(MEMBERSHIP, DISTRICT 14)
(FUNDS, DISTRICT 14)
(MARTHA STONE DEFENSE COMMITTEE)
(LINE, DISTRICT 14)
(DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES, DISTRICT 14)
(POLITICAL ACTIVITY, DISTRICT 14)

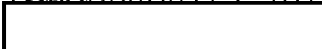


(YOUTH MATTERS, DISTRICT 14)
(CP, USA, DISTRICT 14)

4 - Philadelphia (RM)

- (1 - 100-
- (1 - 100-
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(CP, USA, DISTRICT NO.)
(STRATEGY INDUSTRY, DISTRICT NO.)
(MEMBERSHIP, DISTRICT NO.)



1 - [redacted]

(#7-4)

- 1 - NY 100-95583
- 1 - NY 100-25907
- 1 - NY 100-90052
- 1 - NY 100-80644
- 1 - NY 100-89691
- 1 - NY 100-86624
- 1 - NY 100-126741

(LINE)(#12-14)
(V. J. JEROME)(#7-5)
(WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS)(#7-2)
(YOUTH MATTERS)(#12-14)
(DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES)(#12-14)
(INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)(#12-14)
[redacted](#12-14)

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LETTER TO DIRECTOR
NY 100-4931

[] was accompanied by [] of the New Jersey CP. The purpose of their visit was to arrange a Hunterdon-Mercer County, New Jersey CP leadership meeting for 10/16/55.

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[] told the informant that 14 people would be present and he should plan to prepare meals for that number of people. However, informant advised only 9 people appeared for the meeting on 10/16/55.

[] appeared on Saturday, 10/15/55, and stayed all day Saturday and Sunday. [] visited []

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Informant advised he learned the following information from []

The Morrisville, Pa., plant concentration work, of which [] has been in charge, and for which he came to New Jersey [] years ago, is now being transferred to the Philadelphia CP leadership. After the transfer of this work is completed, [] will have no more to do with this setup. [] is transferring 37 members in the Morrisville, Pa., Fairless Steel Plant, to the Philadelphia CP.

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Informant advised he recalled at one time that [] told him he had recruited three people for this type of work. At another time, informant advised he ascertained from [] that [] had 21 members, making a total of 24. Informant was of the opinion that the balance of 13 members presumably "are colonizers."

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[] told the informant that [] (believed to be [], was fired from his position in a plant in the Trenton, New Jersey area. Informant advised [] told him that [] had a "rough time" at the plant at which he was employed. [] employers found out that he is a CP member and had him fired.

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LETTER TO DIRECTOR
NY 100-4921

[] told the informant he will integrate [] into another plant in the Trenton, New Jersey area. [] told the informant that from a concentration viewpoint, the Party is no longer specifically only interested in the Fairless Steel Plant, but also in the plants, large or small, in the geographical area of the Delaware River Valley.

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[] told the informant that between Trenton, New Jersey, and Easton, Pa., there are a large number of factories that "a lot of our people" should be getting jobs in because the Delaware Valley will grow industrially.

[] told the informant "our people" should be there to grow along with the development of the Delaware Valley.

[] told the informant that securing employment at the Fairless Steel Plant is becoming more and more difficult because applicants for the Fairless Plant are checked by the FBI. [] told the informant that in this sense, concentration work is much more possible of fulfillment than just in the Fairless Steel Plant.

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[] told the informant it is necessary to have a "footloose, fairly young individual with no derogatory record" if he is to secure employment at the Fairless Steel Plant. On the other hand [] told the informant that "our people" who are older and have a Party background, but who could "mask their background," could be relocated in some of the small industrial areas in the Delaware Valley.

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[] told the informant he knows of quite a few of these people.

[] told the informant that he had a problem concerning which he wanted his advice. [] prevailed upon a 20 year old girl from NY, a member of the LYL, but not in the CP at the time, to go to Trenton, New Jersey, as a colonizer. Since being in Trenton, New Jersey, she has joined the CP. She has secured a job and is a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

LETTER TO DIRECTOR
NY 100-4931

Her base rate is about a dollar an hour. She earns between \$45.00 and \$48.00 a week on a piece-work basis.

[] pointed out to the informant that she is not making too much money, but it was important to get someone in the plant. The name of the plant was not disclosed to the informant.

[] told the informant he is desirous that the girl have social activity but was afraid that if she came in contact with others socially, they might identify her and know why she is in Trenton, New Jersey. [] wants to find another individual and also make this person a colonizer in order that these two individuals might be together.

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[] told the informant that he is to guide and direct her activities, but he is not desirous of doing this because he feels he is being followed and will lead whomever is following him to this girl.

[] will try to shift some people into the Lambertville, N.J., Easton, Pa., Phillipsburg, N.J., Regaistville, N.J., and Frenchtown, N.J. areas, to get people into factories.

Informant advised that [] therefore, will be looking around NYC for an individual to send to Trenton, N.J. as a colonizer to keep company with the unidentified girl he already has located in Trenton, N.J.

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According to the informant, [] will now be working on a redeployment of ordinary Party people from one place to another.

[] advised the following individuals were scheduled to appear at his residence for a meeting of the Hunterdon-Mercer County, N.J. CP on 10/16/55, but did not appear:

[]
[] (believed to be []
[]

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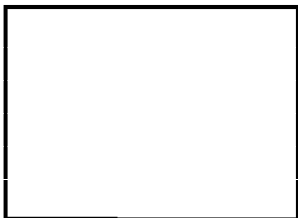
UNKNOWN SUBJECT from Roosevelt, N.J. CP group

LETTER TO DIRECTOR
NY 100-4931

Informant advised the Roosevelt, N.J. group is under [redacted] direction and not under the direction of the Lakewood and Freehold, N.J. group. Informant advised this would explain the fact that [redacted] was visited by [redacted] at one time.

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[redacted] advised the following individuals were present for the Hunterdon-Mercer County, N.J. CP meeting:



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[redacted] (believed to be [redacted] UNKNOWN SUBJECT, Italian, Male, 60-65 years of age, 5'7", thick whitish hair which was once black, eyeglasses, 140 lbs., very heavy Italian accent.

Informant advised this individual spoke about being ill.

Informant advised another individual attended the meeting but he was unable to recall the identity of this individual at this time.

Informant advised [redacted] was invited to the meeting for half a day and she gave a 20 minute special report on the background of the Puerto Rican question.

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Informant advised the following was the agenda of the meeting:

1. A one hour report by [redacted] correcting certain things that he had said at a previous meeting with regard to the Geneva Conference which he said were not correct. The body of [redacted] report was a review of the national and international developments since June, 1955.

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LETTER TO DIRECTOR
NY 100-4931

2. A report on registration and the fund drive.

3. A report on the Martha Stone Defense Committee and the needs of this committee.

[redacted] report indicated that at the June, 1955 meeting which was held prior to the Geneva Conference, [redacted] stated that he told those present at the June, 1955 meeting that he did not think too much good could be expected to come out of the Geneva Conference, because of US opposition [redacted] told those present at the 10/16/55 meeting that he wanted to correct this statement because if it was allowed to stand, it would mislead Party members and direct them into wrong channels of activity. [redacted] said he was guilty of underestimating the valuable results that came out of the Geneva Conference. He said these results are "tremendous weapons" in the hands of Communists and peace forces everywhere.

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[redacted] stated that while he was correct in pointing out that the US would be "hard-boiled", he failed to realize that the peace movement was so strong that it could compel DULLES and EISENHOWER to backtrack and to make them give at least lip service to easing tensions and the Cold War.

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[redacted] told those present that Senators MC CARTHY and KNOWLAND, who are finding it difficult to "heat up" the Cold War, must be defeated.

[redacted] told those present at the meeting that the Geneva Conference has made it difficult for Washington to "whip up" anti-Sovietism.

He advised everyone to read FOSTER'S article on the Geneva Conference which appeared in a recent issue of "Political Affairs", because this article gives the correct perspective as to what happened at Geneva from a Communist viewpoint.

LETTER TO DIRECTOR
NY 100-4931

[] also discussed national current matters and told those present that he had to correct some assumptions that a number of Party people have. According to [] a number of Party people believe an "economic bust" is imminent in the US. [] admitted the economic situation in this country is very bad and pointed to the business and industrial index that recently appeared in the "New York Times."

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[] stated there is considerable unemployment in the US, and that the recent drop in the Stock Market proves that a perilous situation exists, but that it would be foolhardy to believe an economic collapse is imminent. The Party, according to [] does not believe an economic collapse is imminent but that one will eventually come.

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[] told those present that it is wrong "to predicate our outlook" on an immediate economic collapse and the Party must work within the framework of the present situation.

[] stated that with regard to the coming elections, the Republican Party will do anything to prevent their being thrown out of office.

[] told those present that they must be active in unions and plants in order to fight for wage increases, better working conditions, and against speedups.

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Concerning the coming elections, [] stated that it was a good time for the Party and progressive forces to make a number of advancements. [] pointed out, that unlike in the past, the Party has no third party movement in which to work or support. Any Party political work must be within the framework of the two-party system. He stated a number of comrades, and through them sympathizers and contacts, should commence to join units of the Democratic Party in New Jersey. He spoke of Hudson, Union, and Mercer Counties particularly.

LETTER TO DIRECTOR
NY 100-4931

He indicated Party members should get into clubs, be good Democrats, and aspire to leadership. He told those present to contact candidates and give out leaflets on behalf of the Democratic Party.

[] stated the Party should support candidates who are for labor.

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In Mercer County, New Jersey, [] stated the Party should work for the election of [] Negro Republican candidate for Freeholder. [] instructed [] to find the means to talk with Democratic Chairman of the Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

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Concerning the fund drive, [] of the New Jersey CP reported the Trenton, Hunterdon, and Roosevelt, New Jersey areas have a fund drive quota of \$5,000.00. As of 10/16/55 he advised a total of \$3,640.00 had been raised. He indicated about \$400.00 was already pledged.

With regard to registration, [] stated the registration has been lagging, and only 57 percent of the members have been registered in the Flemington area. [] stated the registration must be completed within the next 30 days as it cannot be permitted to continue beyond that time.

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In connection with the 1955 registration, [] is asking the following questions of those individuals he registers:

1. Age and how long in the Party.
2. Race
3. Union or mass organization membership.
4. Whether or not the member subscribes to the "Daily Worker" and "The Worker."

According to the informant, [] [] are handling the registration in the Southern New Jersey area.

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LETTER TO DIRECTOR
NY 100-4931

Concerning the Martha Stone Defense Committee, informant advised [redacted] stated the following:

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The committee has raised \$5,240.00. Of this, \$3,400.00 was raised by "special fund drives." \$900.00 was raised by special gifts. (This meant to the informant that 2 or 3 individuals contributed substantial amounts.) \$100.00 was contributed in small donations to the committee but were mostly anonymous.

Informant advised [redacted] appears to be quite active on behalf of the committee and had considerable material in his possession concerning it.

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[redacted] reported to those present that \$1,100.00 of the \$5,240.00 was spent on attorneys. \$1,800.00 was spent for overhead. The remainder was spent for the printing of the brief, pamphlets, and ads in newspapers. \$100.00 is left.

[redacted] told those present that [redacted] trial will be held on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays only. Groups should be organized so that individuals can travel by car to [redacted] trial in New Haven in order that she may have some friends in court in order to make an impression on the court. [redacted] stated that more money will have to be raised by clubs holding parties, socials, etc. He indicated the committee will send a speaker to any social. He stated that [redacted] has spoken to about 300 people, and indicated she spoke to about 65 people in the Lakewood, New Jersey area and to 35 people in the Trenton, New Jersey area. The informant advised no specific dates were mentioned for the trip to New Haven to attend the [redacted] trial.

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[redacted] stated that Party members must send letters to EISENHOWER and BROWNELL, demanding that the case against [redacted] be dismissed.

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[redacted] advised that ads must be run in the newspapers protesting [redacted] trial.

LETTER TO DIRECTOR
NY 100-4931

Informant advised the unidentified old Italian man present at the meeting made a speech suggesting that younger people be active in the movement, and wanted to know what could be done about it.

[redacted] interrupted and stated there was a lack of Party classes. It was decided at the meeting to organize two-party classes in the Trenton, New Jersey area, and the informant was requested to lead one. One will be on "Theory" and another will be on the "Trade Union Movement" and "The Puerto Rican Problem."

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[redacted] has been requested to instruct the class on "The Puerto Rican Problem." No dates as yet have been set for the classes.

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[redacted] advised those present that the Hunterdon-Mercer County CP Committee is weak. He stated that no authorized conference is in the offing to authorize the placing of additional comrades on the committee, but he proposed he be permitted to appoint younger people to the committee. As a result, 4 or 5 additional people will be appointed to the committee.

Informant advised [redacted] has organized three teen-age groups. One is in the Roosevelt, New Jersey area; another is in the Flemington, New Jersey area. The third is in the Camden, New Jersey area, and [redacted] is involved in this work.

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Informant advised on 10/22/55, the Roosevelt, New Jersey youth group will meet and will be addressed by [redacted] of V. J. JEROME. [redacted] will also speak to the Flemington, New Jersey youth group on Sunday, 10/23/55.

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[redacted] has been requested to speak before the youth groups because he recently attended a Warsaw Youth Festival or Congress.

LETTER TO DIRECTOR
NY 100-4931

[redacted] will attend the Sunday session with several teenagers in his group to hear [redacted]

The Flemington, New Jersey Youth Group will meet at [redacted] residence on Sunday, 10/23/55.

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If any of the above information is used in a report or disseminated outside the Bureau, it must be carefully paraphrased to protect the identity of this informant.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-26603-0320)(20-10)

11/14/55

[Redacted] SA

CP, USA DISTRICT #2,
NEW YORK DIVISION
KINGSBRIDGE SECTION
IS-C

SOURCE:

[Redacted] (Protect by

RELIABILITY:

Symbol)
Who has furnished reliable
information in the past.

DATE OF ACTIVITY:

10/13/55

DATE RECEIVED:

10/20/55

RECEIVED BY:

SA [Redacted]

LOCATION:

[Redacted]

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The informant reported on a meeting of the Kingsbridge Section of the Bronx County CP held on 10/13/55 at the apartment of [Redacted]

- 1 - [Redacted] (P & C)(57-4)
- 1 - NY 100- [Redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-75418 [Redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-73830 [Redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-85337 [Redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-72693 [Redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-80698 (CP, USA Membership)(512-14)
- 1 - [Redacted] (57-4)
- 1 - [Redacted] (57-4)
- 1 - NY 100-95583 (CP, USA Lane)(512-14)
- 1 - NY 100-79717 (CP, USA Political Activities)(512-14)

APH:DMO
(12)

100-95583-188

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
NOV 14 1955	
FBI-NEW YORK	
J.V. WATERS	

11/17/55

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COPY

Report

Communist Party U. S. A.

Oct. 10, 1955
New York.

Activities

A meeting of the Communist Party's Club of the Kingsbridge Section was held on October 13th, 1955 at the apartment of [redacted] (recently moved to the following address from the [redacted])

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The following members of the Club were present at the meeting:

[redacted] the artist who is now the assistant to Gene in the above mentioned Section of the Communist Party. [redacted] didn't come because of sickness.

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[redacted] was the [redacted] of the meeting. He opened the meeting with the remark that: "at last after months and months we have our first meeting tonight" and "lets hope that from now on we will start functioning regularly and do a little work..."

[redacted] said that the club didn't meet because most of the members were away during the summer and that now, with the reorganization of the Section (see previous report on reorganization of Section) and the club "we hope to start doing some real work."

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[redacted] asked the temporary club organizer if the registration of the club members has been completed. On her answer in the negative [redacted] said that the registration of all members must be completed by the middle of November. "This is for our Section and for the county." The meeting decided on this point that Sylvia will visit the non-registered club members for the purpose of registering them and should she need help she may call upon any one present at this meeting.

[redacted] brought up the question of trying to get back the party members who fall out from the party during the last few years.

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There was a short discussion on this. [redacted] agreed and he pointed out "the importance of getting back those comrades."

I have a feeling that they are still Communists "and that "they are just waiting for us to call them back" and "we need them: there is so much to be done and our forces are so limited..." Talking about membership of the Club, [redacted] said that he thinks that there will still be "a reshuffling" within the clubs in the section but this will not affect any more the work of the Clubs.

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On the above point the meeting decided to ask the section (through [redacted] to prepare a list of former party members of the whole section and distribute the names among the clubs according to the areas and then each Club will assign "comrades" to visit them and try to induce them to return to the party.

The next question was the registration for voting in the November elections.

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During the discussion [redacted] pointed out that he would not vote if he can not register and vote for "a party of my likes. I know; we are being asked to register as Democrats, but somehow I just can not do it. I know that many comrades feel the same way; especially the older generation of Communists... I ask myself; how can I, a Communist for 10, 20, 30 years register and vote as a Democrat? It's not normal. I have big doubts on this point."

[redacted] pointed out that Communists must be more flexible. He understands the feelings of [redacted] on this question, but we must understand that we live in a time of big changes and that we must adopt ourselves to the time and use different political strategy and adopt different policies on different questions. "This is the reason why the party wants our members to register as Democrats."

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[redacted] pointed out that "as Communists it is our duty to be where the majority of the people are and if we like it or not the majority of the American workers and the people in general are in the Democratic party." He also pointed out that "organized groups of Communists and progressives in the Democratic party could have a tremendous influence on the political life of the Democratic party. In certain sections of the country we could influence the appointment of better candidates for local offices and for congress." Everyone [redacted] the meeting disagreed with the "sentiment" of [redacted]

It was decided that each one present will register as Democrats and will call upon people and friends to ask them to do the same.

[redacted] told the meeting about the meeting which will be held on Nov. 11th, 1955 at Punta Point Palace and he asked the Club to "mobilize" all its members for this meeting. He said that the County (Bronx C.P.) is now distributing tickets for this meeting. He will have tickets for this section soon and this Club will receive the tickets at the next meeting and "we expect you to sell a lot of tickets for this meeting." The "educational" part of the meeting was supposed to be a "talk on Geneva" by [redacted] but because of the late hour it was decided to postpone same until the next meeting of the Club.

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At the suggestion of [redacted] no date was set for the next meeting because of the expected "reshuffling" in the clubs.

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It was decided that [redacted] will notify everyone when the next meeting will take place.

[redacted]

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-126695)(7-2) DATE: 11/22/55
FROM : SA [redacted]
SUBJECT: COUNCIL FOR PERSONAL FREEDOM
IS-C

b6
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SOURCE: [redacted] (Protect by
T symbol)

b7D

RELIABILITY: Who has furnished reliable
information in the past.

DATE OF ACTIVITY: 10/25/55

DATE RECEIVED: 10/31/55

RECEIVED BY: SA [redacted]

LOCATION: [redacted]

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The information contained in this report
should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it
is paraphrased.

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C)(7-4)
- 1 - 100-51820 (JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-51955 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - 100-58255 [redacted] (12-15)
- 1 - 100-26603 (CP, USA, District #2)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-94907 [redacted] (20-11)
- 1 - 100-80675 (CRC)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-89903 [redacted] (20-13)
- 1 - 100-50806 (GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY)(12-16)
- 1 - 100-13473 (SI GERSON)(20-11)
- 1 - 62-11509 (FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-95583 (CP, USA, Line)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-80640 (CP, USA, Negro Question)(12-14)
- 1 - [redacted] (7-2)
- 1 - [redacted] (7-2)
- 1 - 100-96985 (CP, USA Underground)(19)
- 1 - 100-110469 (CP, USA, Hideouts, Supplies and Alternative
Leadership)(19)

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1/24 APH:mcr
11/18/55

INFO →

100-95583

100-95583-189

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 23 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J.V. WATERS JW	

MEMO
NY 100-126695

The informant reported on a meeting of the
"Council for Personal Freedom" held on 10/25/55, at the
Jefferson School of Social Science.

C O P Y

— — — —

Report

Council for Personal
Freedom Activities

Oct. 30, 1955

A meeting of the Council for Personal Freedom was held on Oct. 25th, 1955 at the Jefferson School in New York.

At this meeting were present [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] phoned in to C.R.C. office that he can not come to this meeting. [redacted] said that [redacted] will "definitely" be released (by the C.P. - Queens) for work in this organization but she couldn't come to this meeting because she had to finish some party work. He also said that he couldn't discuss the proposals made at the last meeting of this Council "with the State" (State Committee of the C.P.) because "George (Blake) was very busy and Si (Gerson) was sick."

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He told the meeting that he wrote up a "draft of a project which he read and asked for approval of same. "If you will approve this draft I will submit it to George and I will ask him in the name of our organization (Council for P.F.) to have this draft typed on his own stationary and submit it to [redacted] of the Fund for the Republic) for a project for the Fund for the Republic in their investigations and fight for Civil liberties."

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He explained further that if the Fund for the Republic would accept this draft "it will be a big thing even if nothing else will come out of it because the publicity alone will reach some 20,000,000 people."

His draft of this "project" states:

1. The Federal Government has some 5 investigating Committees who promote Mc Carthyism because the aim of their investigations is the curtailment of civil liberties.

2. As a result of their activities (Federal Government investigation Comm.) there followed "the persecution of foreign born Americans; the negro people, labor leaders, Communist party leaders and the destruction of peoples mass organizations".

3. The work of McCarthyism is being expressed "in the unlawfull acts of the F.B.I. of tapping private telephones which destroys the privacy of the home of thousand of American citizen. The visits of F.B.I. agents to different manufacturing plants all over the country results in the dismisal of thousands of workers." Other thousands of Americans lost and keep on loosing their jobs as a result of the "faceless accussers" which "the F.B.I. and the different investigation Committees" put out against them."

[redacted] told the meeting that he will suggest to George to edit this "ran draft" "before submiting it to [redacted]"

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The meeting approved the draft.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Council on Nov. 2nd, 1955 at the Jefferson School.

After the meeting [redacted] left in a car driven by [redacted] While "having a bite in a restaurant [redacted] told [redacted] that [redacted] that they used to live in Brooklyn, N.Y.

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She said that her husband is a party (C.P.) organizer and that at present they reside at [redacted] [redacted] and that the car she is "driving tonight tonight is a car that belongs to the party" (plate [redacted] and that her husband is "using this car on party (C.P.) buissnes."

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-126695)(7-2) DATE: 11/22/55/

FROM : SA [redacted]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: COUNCIL FOR PERSONAL FREEDOM
IS-C

SOURCE: [redacted] (Protect
by T symbol)

b7D

RELIABILITY: Who has furnished reliable
information in the past.

DATE OF ACTIVITY: 10/12/55

DATE RECEIVED: 10/18/55

RECEIVED BY: SA [redacted]

LOCATION: [redacted]

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- 1 - [redacted] (P&C)(7-4)
- 1 - 100-80675 (CRC)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-51955 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - 100-89903 [redacted] (20-13)
- 1 - 100-58255 [redacted] (12-15)
- 1 - 100-1944 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - 100-26603 (CP, USA, District #2)
- 1 - 100-50906 (GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY)(12-16)
- 1 - 100-95583 (CP, USA, Line)(12-14)
- 1 - [redacted] (7-2)
- 1 - [redacted] (7-2)
- 1 - 100-13473 (SI GERSON)(20-11)
- 1 - 100-63755 (LEON NELSON)(20-11)
- 1 - 100-94907 [redacted] (20-11)
- 1 - 65-5604 (WILLIAM ALBERTSON)(7-5)
- 1 - 100-81752 (COMPOS)(7-5)
- 1 - 100-81675 (CP, USA, Pamphlets and Publications)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-80319 [redacted] (20-9)
- 1 - 100-10017 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - 62-11509 (FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-84275 (WILLIAM PATTERSON)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-47632 [redacted] (12-14)
- 1 - 100-114330 [redacted] (7-2)

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100-95583-1970

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 23 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J. V. WATERS	

CHAPH:mcr
ll(24)

INFO

MEMO
NY 100-126695

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The informant reported on a meeting of the "Council For Personal Freedom" held on 10/12/55, at the headquarters of the CRC, 6 East 17th Street, NYC, NY.

C O P Y
- - - -

Report

Council for Personal
Freedom Activities

Oct. 16, 1955
New York

A meeting of the "Council for Personal Freedom" (the "party's (C.P.) defense arm") was held on Oct. 12th, 1955 at the headquarters of the C.R.C., 6 E. 17th St. New York City.

This meeting was attended by:

[redacted] of the Council for Personal Freedom; - the name of this council is still tentative.

[redacted] of the Queens Section of the C.P.; [redacted] who came to notify the Council that she wouldn't stay at the meeting because she wasn't as yet "released by the Party" (C.P.) for this work (in the council) and she left for her "party club meeting."

[redacted] opened the meeting with a report on his talk "with George" (Blake) on the program of activities of this Council. He "reported to George" that the Council wants to start work with a campaign on the issue of the "paid government witness." "George was very much pleased to hear this, but he cautioned us to be thoroughly prepared before we start working on it. George thinks that the campaign against the stool pigeon racket and the government paid witness should be based on a broad front, much broader than the progressive movement. We must draw into this campaign people from organizations, labor, etc. who are know to be against us but who are in their peculiar way against the stool pigeon and the paid government witness. As I see it there will be a lot of preparatory work before we will be able to start developing this campaign." During the discussion on [redacted] report [redacted] raised the following questions:

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"Is this Council a party (C.P.) organization? or a N.Y.C.R.C. organization? or is it an independent defense organization?" [] argued: "At the June meeting with Si (Gerson) and Nel, Si stated that we need a defense organization - 'an arm of the party'. - The June meeting was supposed to be the begining of organizing this arm of the party. Nothing happened until the next meeting which was held on Sep. 29th. At that meeting [] said this is the defense Committee and that every party section in New York will be representated at that defense Committee. Then at the proposal of [] a Smaller Committee emerged from the large Committee for 'conducting non-party defense activities.' [] visulized this group as some kind of 'an independent Committee' and Bill (Albertson) suggested that maybe we will turn this group into 'a New York C.R.C. organization.' I would like to know: what is this council? where do we stand?

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On these questions [] gave the following answer:

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The larger defense Committee which was set up at the meeting of Sept. 29th "is a temporary defense Committee" and "it will be dissolved right after the Trachtenberg-Charney trial. The main functions of the larger defense Committee is the mailing out of literature on the coming trial of Trachtenberg-Charney and the collection of funds for the trial." This Council is the organization which Si visulized as the defense arm of the party but it is still too early to tell which form the organization will take. I don't know, it might be decided that we should work as a C.R.C. organization or as an independent defense Council. I am sure of one thing though: we will be known as a non-party organization but we will get direction from the State Committee of the party" - (N.Y. State C.P.). During further discussions it was agreed that this Council will have, at most, 12 members - "party comrades who will be released for this Committee by the County Committees of the Party."

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[] explained: "The release of comrades for our work will be made by mutual agreement between the comrade and his County or Section Committee. We will not pressure any one to release to us this or that person."

The meeting also "definatly" decided that "the first issue this Council will tackle will be the campaign

against the paid government witness" and also of
"preparing a campaign against government wire tapping."

[redacted] were instructed by the meeting to start gathering material on the paid government witness from the files of [redacted]; to contact the Fund for the Republic for material on same issue [redacted]; to contact Wm. Patterson and [redacted]; to look over the files of the N.Y. Times, St. Louis Post Dispatch and other newspapers [redacted]. After the material will be collected, photostats made (by [redacted] and with a statement of the Council for Personal Freedom attached, to visit organizations and individuals and asking them "to sign attached statement and to cooperate in the fight against the government paid-witness."

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The meeting also expressed "a desire" which "will be of great importance for the campaign against the government witness to try to have articles on this issue and paid advertisements in the general press and to have some kind of a bulletin ("Monthly or semi-monthly") published by the Council."

It was decided to continue further discussions on organizational matters at the next meeting of the Council on Oct. 19th at same place.

[redacted]

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No file or change over

10/21/55

AIR-TEL

AIRMAIL - REGISTERED

SAN FRANCISCO (100-30717)

DIRECTOR, FBI

CP, USA, LING, IS-O. PAYMENT.

- ___ SAC
- ___ DIV. 1
- ___ DIV. 2
- ___ DIV. 3
- ___ DIV. 4
- ___ SEC. 1
- ___ SEC. 2
- ___ SEC. 3
- ___ SEC. 4
- ___ SEC. 5
- ___ SEC. 6
- ___ SEC. 7
- ___ SEC. 8
- ___ SEC. 9
- ___ SEC. 10
- ___ SEC. 11
- ___ SEC. 12 *12*
- ___ SEC. 13
- ___ SEC. 14
- ___ SEC. 15
- ___ SEC. 16
- ___ SEC. 17
- ___ SEC. 18
- ___ SEC. 19 *b6*
- ___ SEC. 20 *b7C*
- ___ *b7D*

[redacted] advised that a conference was held at CP Headquarters, CP, 10/21/55, with [redacted] California CP State [redacted] JESSE YATES, California Organizational Secretary, AL RICHMOND, Editor of the "Daily People's World" and convicted Smith Act defendant, [redacted] convicted Smith Act defendant and CP organizer, [redacted] CP member, and [redacted] from New York.

The following is a summary of the remarks made by [redacted] concerning his trip to the West Coast and his suggestions as to how the CP should handle the peace question:

[redacted] stated he has obtained a first-hand observation of the peace situation in California and he feels that his trip would be useful to the Party generally. [redacted] stated the peace work across the U.S. is generally weak, but that the California District of the CP is above average. [redacted] stated that the majority of ferrets has to be replaced in the propaganda field so that the problem of developing organizations in "right-left groups" can be accomplished since this work has been going along "too slowly."

[redacted] feels that New York has made definite progress in this field within the last eight or nine months. He stated that the possibilities for a peace program in Southern California was very large and worthwhile. He stated that he had met with trade union organizers and division organizers and had appeared at public meetings, having one large meeting with a Jewish Committee in Southern California, and he feels that the peace activities of the Party should be developed through all of the CP channels. He stated that there had been a summer lull that has affected the entire setup within the Party and because of this lull the Party has relaxed too much and he feels that some work should be done within the church groups and with certain scientists.

photostatic copies 100-9352

LDH:hbc

(11)

cc: 100-31265 [redacted]

cc: 100

cc: 100-31022 (NOFC)

cc: NEW YORK, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, HONOLULU (AIR)

100-95583-191

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 2 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J.V. NATERS	

[redacted] feels that work on the peace question in the Jewish communities has failed due to a "lack of flexible tactics," and that the two issues in this field for peace concerns the Israel question and the German question. [redacted] said there is an urgent need in both the North and South (believed to refer to North and South California) in setting up a peace commission, and he stated that the South had already decided to set up one. [redacted] did not think it wise to wait until they had a perfect selection of members, but, rather, to start with three or four members in each commission and then add others as they go along. [redacted] said that such a commission would be helpful to the comrade (believed to be a national officer) in charge of peace work and would be helpful in "unfolding the activities in relation to anything that comes out of the Geneva Conference."

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[redacted] urgently suggested that the State Commission be set up and that one leading individual be in charge of the peace work who would have specific responsibility.

[redacted] complained that peace organizations had been operating on and off since 1951 in a limited capacity due to the organization being either a paper organization or one that operated in a "narrow sectarian way." [redacted] complained that the Northern California Peace Council in San Francisco had not taken full advantage of opportunities and had been operating in "left circles" in a limited capacity and had not been making broad enough contacts because of inefficient leadership, and recommended that activity be stimulated in labor and trade union organizations. [redacted] stated that "what DILLON (Secretary of State) does or does not do at the Geneva Conference should provide a 'handle' for us to attach to to renew CP peace activities."

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b7C

[redacted] complained that there are "some comrades who are of the opinion that the Party is so small and weak that they cannot influence events no matter what the Party does or whether they do anything or not," and this attitude must be eliminated.

[redacted] stated that the shop clubs and the neighborhood clubs need to put the peace issues on their agenda not only for discussion but for activity, and that these clubs need guidance from the Party committees and that the committees should work out the problems to give the clubs the necessary guidance.

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b7C

[redacted] stated that he assumed that on the assignment of forces in organizations that in this area the forces deployed in both right and left organizations to guide the influence of peace policies.

[redacted] commented that the reason San Francisco had not been more effective is that they had a personnel problem, but believed that they had a core of four leading people who could be considered for the peace committee in the San Francisco area.

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[redacted]

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-26603-440)

DATE: 10/14/55

FROM : SA [redacted] (20-10)

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SUBJECT: CP, USA
DISTRICT 2, BRONX COUNTY
IS-C

Source: [redacted] (Protect Identity)
Reliability: Who has furnished reliable information in the past
Date of Activity: 9/12/55
Date Received: 9/20/55
Received by: SA [redacted]
Location: [redacted]

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In the attached report the informants set forth the details of the meeting held on 9/12/55, Club 6 of the Hunts Point Tremont Blvd. Section Bronx County CP.

1 [redacted] (P & C) (20-10)
1-NY 100-26603-C-1852 (Club 6 Hunts Point Tremont Blvd. Section Bronx County CP) (20-10)

b7D

- 1-NY 100-102292 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1-NY 100-125124 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1-NY 100-82191 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1-NY 100- [redacted] (20-10)
- 1-NY 100-16868 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1-NY 100-82284 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1-NY 100- [redacted] (20-10)
- 1-NY 100-81675 (CP, USA Pamphlets and Publications) (12-14)
- 1-NY 97-169 ("Daily Worker" and "The Worker") (7-2)
- 1-NY 100-74560 (CP, USA Funds) (12-14)
- 1-NY 100-95583 (CP, USA Line) (12-14)
- 1-NY 100-13473 (SI GERSON) (12-14)
- 1-NY 100- [redacted] (20-10)

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APD
MFD:pjd
(16)

100-95583-182
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SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
OCT 14 1955
FBI - NEW YORK
J.W. WATERS

C O P Y

- - - -

Date of report Sept. 16, 1955

Before attending the regular meeting of Club 6 of the Hunts Point - Tremont - Boulevard Section C.P. at [redacted] house [redacted] I visited and called [redacted] at her house [redacted] but I received no answer. (meeting - 9-12-55)

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I then visited [redacted] at her house [redacted] and asked her if she would like to attend the meeting tonight at [redacted] house, she said that her husband just came in and after she feeds him she will be over.

I then went to the meeting and [redacted] were waiting.

I explained why I was delayed and said that [redacted] might be over soon.

[redacted] opened the door for me and immediately gave me ten dollars for the fund drive and told me not to say anything to [redacted] because she did not approve of him giving ten dollars. I later made out a receipt to him for the ten dollars.

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Before the meeting a general discussion was going on and [redacted] were talking about their children, of this one daughter who gave them so much trouble at school, Herman Ridder High School (Junior) and previous to that in grammar school. Once when the father was out on the picket line and his daughters stayed away from school to join him on the picket line when she went back and told them why she stayed away the father was hailed to Court and in explaining to the judge the reason for his daughter not attending school the judge fined him ten dollars or two days in jail, he served the two days rather than pay the fine.

Another time he was ordered to come to school because his daughter told the teacher that the American flag was only a piece of rag, and when he appeared in school as requested, and told what his daughter said he asked her if it was true, she in turn said that she said that the American Flag was made out of a piece of cloth, and he in turn said that she gave a correct answer, it is made of cloth.

- 1A -

Att 1 to 100-95583-192

This daughter lives in the [redacted] housing project.

The meeting got started and [redacted] read the following agenda, Literature, Dues, Daily Worker sub drive, fund drive, and discussion and announcements. On the literature we did not have the Sept. Political Affairs, but would have it for the next meeting.

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On Dues [redacted] paid \$1.50 for June, July, and August. On the Daily Worker sub drive I explained to [redacted] because the others know about it, that there is a Daily Worker sub drive going on and the objective of this Section is twenty-five subs, for six month duration, and there then will expire around the same time that the Sunday Worker subs expire, so if anyone to avail themselves of a sub now and later to subscribe for both they will save about \$14.00 for the whole year, and at the same time the paper is assured of the money and we are assured of the paper every day.

[redacted] though this was a very good suggestion and would talk it over with her husband, and in all probability would take a sub.

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The next point the fund drive was discussed and I read the figures as follows Club 6 quota \$450, total to date \$265 and we must raise \$100 by labor day or labor day week.

At the last meeting [redacted]
[redacted] Tonight, [redacted]
[redacted] toward the Daily Worker drive, [redacted]
[redacted] making a total to date of \$304.00 to date turned in.

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I asked [redacted] to see if she could raise some money from people she comes in contact with, so we can come near our quota.

The next point was a discussion, and I had with me the July issue of Political Affairs and the July issue of Masses and Mainstream, I asked if we could read in the P.A. the article by [redacted] on A New Stage In The Fight For Peace, or in Masses and Mainstream the article on The Meaning Of The Tito Agreement, by [redacted]

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It was agreed that we read the Tito Agreement and then discuss it which we then proceeded to do, I read the article.

In the discussion that followed it was pointed out that the Soviet Union admits making a mistake with Tito and upon realizing what harm can be done, and what harm has been done, they now criticise themselves and agree to visit Tito to work out a peaceful formula between these two great nations.

It was pointed out that in Yugoslavia there are two Communist Parties altogether different one run by the people and the other by the government and this is the reason for the split between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

In discussing the role which the Soviet Union is playing today, Taft explained that Socialism as we would like to have it must be gotten by the will of the people, where the State owns and distributes everything, where the masses of the people are not exploited for profits by the monopolist, but rather where is plenty of everything for the people.

The form of Socialism in India is proving itself and eventually this Country will be on a par with the Soviet Union.

Taft explained the Socialism will not come about until the people will it and this may come in any form, peaceful means, or otherwise and as Marx and Lenin pointed out only by struggle can we acheive this end.

Each Country has a different tactic to develop this end, of Socialism and even as Abraham Lincoln said, that, if the people do not approve of this form of government they can change it even to the extent of a revolution.

This remark of Tafts, was in answer to a question by she asked can we gain Socialism by revolution, and Taft expressed himself saying that it is not necessary to have a revolution to gain Socialism, but there are many ways and means, tactics which we can use to gain Socialism and in some cases where necessary, a revolution will take place, as Lincoln stated.

The announcement that this Thursday at the Hungarian hall Sept. 15, there is going to be a Section-wide membership educational meeting, and the speaker will be Si Gerson, and his topic, the 1956 elections, everyone is urged to attend and to get others to come also.

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[redacted] gave me the name of [redacted]
[redacted] as a possible contact for fund drive money, she gave twenty-five
dollars already, and there is a possibility of getting more.

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The next meeting would be held at [redacted]
[redacted] on Tuesday Sept. 27, instead of Monday the
26th because of the Jewish Holidays.

10/20/55

AIR - TEL

AIRMAIL - REGISTERED

SAN FRANCISCO (100-30717)

DIRECTOR, FBI

CP, USA - *Line*
100-95583

ASAC	
ADM. 1	
ADM. 2	
ADM. 3	
ADM. 4	
SEC. 1	
SEC. 2	
SEC. 3	
SEC. 4	
SEC. 5	
SEC. 6	
SEC. 7	
SEC. 8	
SEC. 9	
SEC. 10	
SEC. 11	
SEC. 12	
SEC. 13	
SEC. 14	
SEC. 15	

CP, USA, PARTY LINE, IS - C. DAYLET.

OPCS 2110-G advised on 10/6/55 that the CP leaders in District 13 have prepared a draft memorandum on Peace, Labor Unity, Political Action, Civil Rights and Negro Rights, which declares, in part, as follows:

1. The Democrats undoubtedly will introduce a resolution along AFL lines and efforts should be made to modify the resolution with an endorsement of the Geneva Conference as a victory of negotiations over hot war.
2. The endorsement of the idea of exchange of delegations with the Soviet Union could be supported from various viewpoints.
3. Support trade between all nations.
4. Support of the merger of the CIO and AFL as a strengthening of labor's fight to defeat reaction in 1956 politically and to strengthen labor's economic fight.
5. There is a need to organize in California, inasmuch as recent figures show that only sixty per cent of workers in California are organized.
6. There must be a development of the approach that labor and the Democratic Party can win in 1956 if the Democrats develop a fighting program in the next Session of Congress, and based on the following program:
 - a. Enactment of legislation by the 1956 Congress to repeal Taft-Hartley legislation and the Walter-McCarran Act, together with legislation to reduce taxes on lower income groups and supporting FEPC.

WHL:sko
(10)

cc: 100-31106 (DAYLET)
cc: 100-27110 (CP, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)

cc: NEW YORK, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, HONOLULU (ALL BY AIR)

100-95583-1473

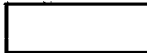
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SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 20 1955	

Handwritten: JWP
replied



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- b. A strong fight for labor and minority representation, especially Negro and Mexican-American representation in California.
 - c. Establishment of political organization by labor itself, both in unions and in the community.
7. There is a need to develop a "fight back offensive" against McCarthyism.
 8. There must be a campaign to organize the South and to fight for Negro representation.
 9. There must be a fight to implement the Supreme Court decision on desegregation.



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OFFICE MEMORANDUM * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-0-) (12-14)
SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa:
[redacted]

DATE: OCT 18 1955

SM - C

1. Identity - NY 1317-S*
2. Reliability - Has furnished reliable information in the past.
3. Date - Furnished on 9/7/55.

NY 1317-S*, having access to the records of the CP at its National and New York State Offices at 268 Seventh Avenue, NYC, provided photographs of material maintained on the premises. Among these photographs appeared a document apparently representing a transcript of remarks made by the subject at the 8/2,3/55, CP Conference in NYC.

This transcript was seven pages and reads as follows:

[redacted] - Cal. 1.
"REPORT BY [redacted] - CALIFORNIA

"To get down to some of the specific questions posed in the report, I would like to deal with a few specific organizational problems that I would say in a sense are new

RM

- 1-San Francisco (Info.) (RM)
- 1-San Diego (Info.) (RM)
- 1-100-89590 (CP, USA, Strategy and Industry) (12-14)
- 1-100-80641 (CP, USA, Organization) (12-14)
- 1-100-95583 (CP, USA, Line) (12-14)

AC. M

DLP:cml

100-95583-1024

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 18 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J. V. WATERS	

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Letter to SAC, LOS ANGELES
NY 100-0

in Los Angeles. The registration in L.A. shows that 64% of the outfit is in right led organizations, exclusive of the right led unions. I do not have specific figures with which to compare this, but I do know that this represents a real turn, a real change brought about by the Stevens report, the party resolution on the 52 elections and, of course, by the program. So that this does represent a considerable step forward, in our opinion, in breaking the isolation of the party from the main streams of struggle along a whole wide front.

"Maybe I can give a few examples. First of all, in the right led unions. Historically, there has not been much of a pull in L.A. in the direction of the left led unions. Historically, the problem which had to be faced was one of the right led unions, so in a sense it was a head start. The problem was not one, so to speak, of going into the right led unions but of finding ways and means of developing work and developing activity in these unions. This was not the greatest problem. A new problem that we had to face was in the resurgence of the Democratic Party in California concerning various fields of work, in many of which, incidentally, we were very much lacking, such as the Negro field, the NAACP, the Mexican field. Some progress has been made in Jewish right led organizations, etc.

..... to face up to the problem in the recent 1954 elections

Cal. 2

of how once in the mainstream to develop and advance the work within that mainstream, and we had some very interesting experiences in the 1954 elections where there emerged united labor committees in various communities. Here, the left participated officially around the same table with the top leaders of the AFL-CIO, not to mention involving many rank and file forces. Well, these were

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Letter to SAC, LOS ANGELES
NY 100-0

some of the experiences in L.A. which, in my opinion, shows a somewhat different picture than that which [] attempted to pose or the conclusion which could be drawn which [] drew in connection with Detroit. More than that, I would say that we are beginning now to see in the CIO council in L.A. a certain unfreezing of an attitude toward the left forces and this will continue, it seems to me, particularly in view of the development of the labor merger.

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"And, therefore, I cite some of these points to indicate that to a large extent the isolation which was upon the party several years ago has been broken through _____. I do not wish to leave the impression, however, that the last word has been said on this because there are many, many weaknesses.

"Now, among these weaknesses, I would say is the fact that we have not yet digested the experiences of operating within the mainstream. One of the biggest factors in this is the organizational problem posed in [] report, which as I see are somewhat new and growing out of this situation.

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"I would like to start in the same fashion that [] spoke regarding the club. I too would like to start from the problem of the club. Inasmuch as we have broken through to a certain extent our isolation, a cer-.....place in our work and in tracing it down weproblem is the club and what is it that

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[]-Cal. 3

the club is not as yet. The club, as yet, is not a center of political leadership. It is not that center

Letter to SAC, LOS ANGELES
NY 100-0

to which comrades operating in various organizations are able to come fully and completely to the leadership for guidance in their work. The club is not yet constituted as that type of an organization. In examining this we find that there are a number of reasons for this. First of all, the newness of many comrades in the situation in which the clubs are operating; secondly, the fact that many clubs are not set up with a concrete plan and with a very specific purpose. But they are set for very diversified purposes and they have such a wide area of responsibility that they are simply unable to cope with them and are overwhelmed. Then, of course, there is the fact that there are certain methods of leadership on the part of the county and divisions that when a certain task must be carried through, they by-pass the club organization and attempt to get directly to the people who will carry through that task in a particular organization. But that, at least in my opinion, is not the main thing. The main thing does seem to be the lack of singleness of purpose of a given club. Now, it was stated within the report that we do not favor establishing functional clubs. We have not had any experiences with functional clubs in L.A., to my knowledge on the East Side, nor do we think that is the answer at this particular moment. For example, let us operate in a specific field of work. Let us assume that we refer now to Jewish work and many right led Jewish organizations, as Jewish organizations comprise a particular field of but a club dealing with that certain conditions, be a

Letter to LOS ANGELES
NY 100-0

- Cal.

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more practical form of organization, directing the attention of the community more specifically and concretely to that particular field and enhance their ability to move that field as a whole into developing a people's coalition.

"I am not trying to pose this as something final in our thinking, but it is one of the thoughts that has occurred to us in relation to overcoming the problem of diversiveness to become a political center of leadership. Incidentally, I raise this in relationship to a particular type of club because in the fight for the mass line of the party and the building of the coalition, there are many varied tasks, varied fields of work and, probably, as we see, varied forms of club organization, including possibly industrial and semi-function clubs that are indicated, and the community club, but in towns like L.A., the problem of the community club is a rather difficult one. We see a community club in a much more specific way, perhaps, because of the many small town units. These small units are a political entity - they are an entity of a town or country, and we have had this form of organization. Perhaps you can call that type of organization a concentration club whose activities in the past have been to distribute material at certain key shops; they send out cards; they visit contacts from these shops that they canvass for the purpose of selling P.W.'s etc. But in discussion of concentration, incidentally, we do not see this as a long range solution. Certainly, we attempt to orient ourselves on the same proposition which was developed in the report - the moving of the entire party into that of concentration -
..... working class and
into the the subject
of the

Letter to SAC, LOS ANGELES
NY 100-0

- 5 -

report, I would like to express a few thoughts here. While I do not have the figures on the actual number of working class members within the LA party, I do understand there have been attempts to proletarianize non working class elements within the party. At any rate, this I think has to continue. There is one thing, it seems to me, that should be stated and that is, that within the problem of turning the face of the party toward the working class, we must, at the same time, direct our attention toward the building of a mass people's coalition under the leadership of the working class. This makes it incumbent upon the best forces in the shops, in the unions, to fight for a working class orientation in all the peoples organization. This is one aspect, it seems to me, that has not been given sufficient attention, and this is one aspect, in re-reading it recently, that Comrade [redacted] raised at the 1950 convention which made a real contribution. And so, for example, we are now taking certain questions, purely labor questions, which are discussed by members in a section of an industrial division and bringing them to the party as a whole. This truly has an impact upon the developing coalition as a result of the merger. Secondly, the problem of the forthcoming auto negotiations. Here, too, we are attempting to make this the property of the party as a whole. And we find, for example, independently of us, certain things are taking place. For example, the regional director of the UAW in our area, just recently, last week, spoke to a meeting of the Democratic Luncheon Club on what
.....example of how the
.....of GM -- 4 page

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Letter to SAC, LOS ANGELES
NY 100-0

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as in the reactionary L.A. Times are beginning to point up and underscore the GAW situation. So, the problems of the club - the varied type of club necessary to meet the varied political situation is the problem which I am trying to get across by these examples.

"Another problem that begins to arise now is the problem of the size of the club, because, as one of the comrades placed it, the clubs have grown imperceptibly - without anybody actually making them larger - not by decision - and this hasn't always worked for the worse. When we have, for example, the problem of conducting an educational with three people in a club - this is a problem - this is a real problem. When we have the problem of attempting to get some collective judgement on what is a correct line to pursue in a particular situation - say 2 or 3 people out of a club of 5 show up at a meeting - you don't get the full rounded thoughts of the people in a particular area of a working shop, or some other organization. And this is the question, therefore, that is a key question for us and that we are going to have to turn our attention to. I think we are going to have to turn attention to it in a conscious fashion and not just meeting the problem that has imperceptibly arisen - to give the clubs a character which is determined by the mass work of that club and the mass ties of the member of that club. And, therefore, that many not always conform precisely - up to the letter - of how big a club should or should not be.

And finally, the problem with relation to the club that is not new, but which hits us with a new type of impact - is the problem of ideological development - how do these people work, etc. I am unable

Letter to SAC, LOS ANGELES
NY 100-0

to say what is the overall experience in the county
on this except
..... types of classes

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as well as study classes around the History of the CPUSA and others. In the particular division to which I belong we undertook something of a somewhat different character which may be of interest here. We undertook to launch a year's theoretical course based upon the "American Way". In other words, a study of the main theoretical propositions upon which the mass line of the party is based. This lends itself to certain specific fields of study. Study of political economy, imperialism, The State, the National Question, Strategy and Tactics, Coalition, etc., and we have had certain excellent excellent experience with it so far. It is still in its infancy - we have had only 5 sessions out of a contemplated 26 or 30. This doesn't pretend to be a full course in political economy - or in the National Question - or on the main theoretical propositions upon which American Way is based. If this could be done, it would help to raise the whole level and prepare the possibility for more deep-going, thorough-going study on the individual subjects. This exists throughout the industrial division ins L.A. As I understand it some of the other regions are picking it up.

Well, in conclusion, it has been felt, in looking at the registration in the county, that while there have been no precipitous losses but rather the type of loss which [] indicated - owing to age or death, etc. The problem, in other words, that has been posed in view of this, and also in view of certain new possibilities and connections which have been made, is the problem of something which we haven't had for many years, namely, a recruiting drive. A modest re-

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Letter to SAC, LOS ANGELES
NY 100-0

cruiting drive stands out in our county as an absolute
necessity at this time.

"These are some of the experiences and some
of the thoughts around the points
....."

If this information is placed in a report
it must be carefully paraphrased to conceal the
informant.

This is being furnished for the information
of the Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego
Offices. Any office obtaining information regarding
the identity of the unknown subject, was [redacted] should
advise the NYO.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK
FROM : JOSEPH J. Mc PARLLE, SA (#20-11)
SUBJECT: SM-C

DATE: 9/26/55

On 9/9/55, NY 1605-S* furnished information concerning documents maintained in the effects of [redacted]

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 9/26/55, that [redacted] has, on numerous occasions, admitted to him that he is a member of the CP and was recruited by [redacted]

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For the information of the Agents receiving copies of this memo, a review of all the information furnished by NY 1605-S* indicates that [redacted] is currently active in the industrial section of the CP; in section leadership in Brooklyn, New York; has prepared lectures and/or reports on the Communist infiltration and activities of the Communists in the UE and related unions; has attended CP section, organization and club meetings up to the present time, and has taken an active part in the recruitment drive for the CP.

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE PARAGRAPH IS FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE DISSEMINATED.

Attached to this memo with respective dissemination is a portion of the information received from NY 1605-S*. The original films will be maintained as an exhibit in 100-106147-131.

JJC

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100-95582-195

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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OCT 12 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

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Included among the material furnished by [redacted] was the notebook of [redacted] which contained numerous and various notations relating to the Communist Party meetings, membership and clubs. Not forgi heler is a portion of the material contained in said notebook. It will be noted that based on the information contained in this notebook, it is evident that the period covered by the notebook is between February and August 1953.

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Page 112, 113, 114, and 115 of the material furnished by [redacted] contains notes, and is a portion of [redacted] notebook mentioned above. These notes relate to the Section Committee meetings. It is noted that the notes pertaining to this Section Committee meetings are vague and give only an outline, however, it is deemed pertinent to the subject matter.

Organization
 1. Organizational Committee of 10
 2. Executive Committee
 3. Response
 4. Carrying out the party
 5. Text of the program
 6. List of party members
 7. Special committee
 8. Working in close touch
 9. with the Executive
 10. Committee
 11. How the leadership
 will be felt
 12. Election of the staff
 13. All party members
 14. Give example of how
 things will
 15. schedule every 3 weeks
 on Monday

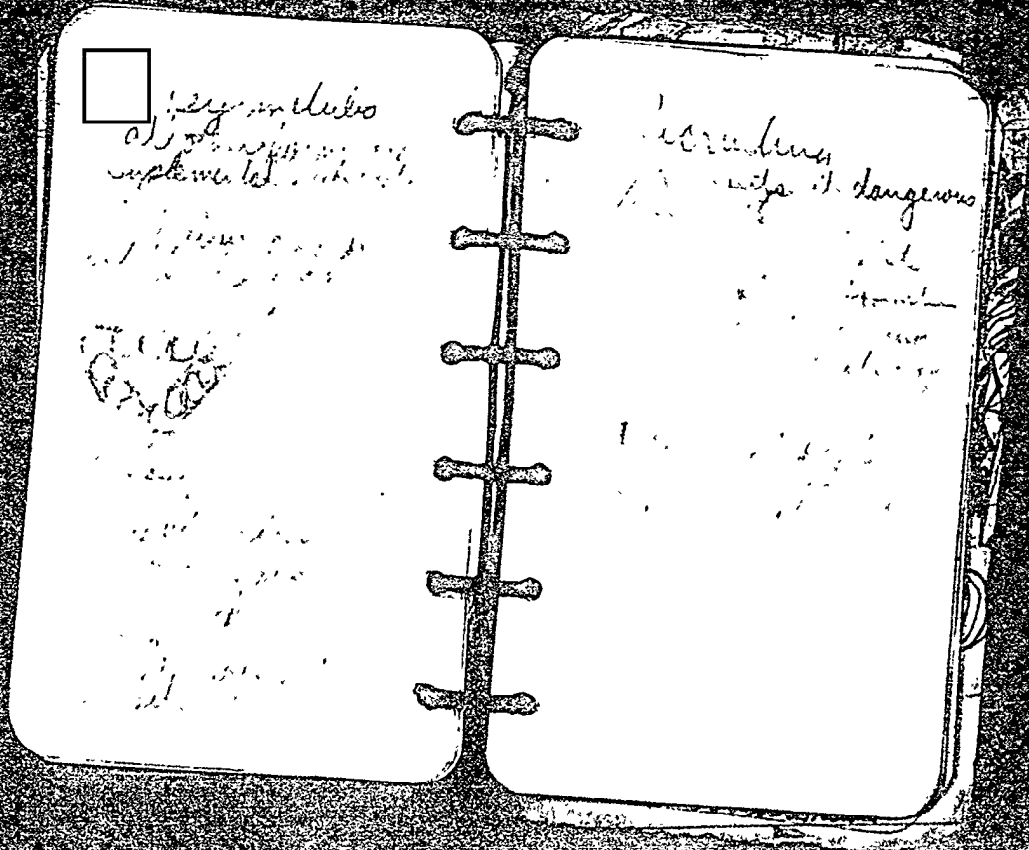
1. Report to the Executive Committee
2. Organizational Committee
3. Schedule of meetings
4. Election of the staff
5. Schedule of meetings
6. How the leadership will be felt
7. Give example of how things will be
8. Schedule every 3 weeks on Monday

base of party membership
 in the city
 Limited 1950
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Organization

Fight for biological
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and
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in
Fight to form a union
specimen must be formed
these literature press
political discussion
neck on assignment
Every party leader accepted
to club.



Very much
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supplemental [illegible]

[illegible]

Securities
[illegible] dangerous

[illegible]

[illegible]

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-13644)
FROM : JOSEPH J. MAC FARLANE, SA (#20-11)

DATE: 9/26/55

SUBJECT: COMINFIL, UE
SM-C

On 9/9/55, NY 1605-S* furnished information concerning documents maintained in the effects of [redacted]

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 9/20/55, that [redacted] has, on numerous occasions, admitted to him that he is a member of the CP and was recruited by [redacted]

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For the information of the Agents receiving copies of this memo, a review of all the information furnished by NY 1605-S* indicates that [redacted] is currently active in the industrial section of the CP; in section leadership in Brooklyn, New York; has prepared lectures and/or reports on the Communist infiltration and activities of the Communists in the UE and related unions; has attended CP section, organization and club meetings up to the present time, and has taken an active part in the recruitment drive for the CP.

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE PARAGRAPH IS FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE DISSEMINATED.

Attached to this memo with respective dissemination is a portion of the information received from NY 1605-S*. The original films will be maintained as an exhibit in 100-106147-131.

JWC

JJM:mrp /jmg

- 1-NY 100-95583 (CP, USA, LINE)
- 1-NY 100-80641 (CP, USA, ORGANIZATION)
- 1-NY 100-13644 CH (COMINFIL, UE LOCAL 475) (7-2)
- 1-NY 100-106147 [redacted] (20-11)

(5)

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100-95583-196

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OCT 12 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

MEMO
NY 100-13644

Pages 194, 197, 200, 201 and 206 of the material furnished by NY 1605-S* contains a rough draft report prepared by [redacted] on the UE Convention believed to be 1953-54 and the CP position on the resolutions adopted at the Convention.

b6
b7c

Thought at Con were people who had different
with parts.

1. National, National, struggle with U.S. and others
in industry
2. struggle right round all against left
3. Well back with many and more the right
fellow collaborators
4. Biological base, movement left forces
5. Also objective limits, positive things at
Con and turn them into fact struggle.

Party estimate of con

1. was positive con

achievements

1. U.S. con possible to create basis for genuine coalition
union and establish between Negroes & con
union & former Labor Union

2. This was achievement of con

example speaking even Healey emphasized
importance of United Labor Coalition. Has improved
over last year. Even the official policy of Union
is making

3. Redbaiting

Last year we saw organized Red baiting forces

1. Red baiting forces with red baiting forces
was defeated last year in Congress without they had
equal with some left for years in the Congress

Handly 137 started on 1st last

This year 173 for which similar reason
had to differ from with some similarity to the
and not of the
upon floor

Also was
Tax
Last
part of

reflects
Anti

Part

... ..

... .. Layton

Over
... ..

Women

This year on every issue
to

Approved with

Even tho
to

Qualitative changes
From Winter and defeat of laboring

If the party appeared to me that we had to subordinate
our position to what we could not have
won or lost and if we were

We must come to realize that with honest
forces like us in the world...
Conditions have to be... compromises & policy

Must build internal unity if we don't
build internal unity, then we can't continue
to fight for the... we must not
straighten left current

~~We had to make a position~~
We have agreed to procedure on 11 May 1930

1. That the... for... and growth
of United Labor... reading and news org.
100 thing... United Labor Action they
say failing United Labor Action we said
Party position as... raising

position proposed on... level of understanding
and because we know it improved our position to
con.

Don't be mist
How do we operate under new
apply ourselves to positive projects

bring out the best in the workers - first Union
leadership stressed this -

We have to pay attention to the way it paid
to us and pay attention to the quality of labor
examples go to the workers and try to establish
solidarity in the workers. We may have to raise
the standard of living in the workers

positions in the workers' movement
is an important step in the workers' movement

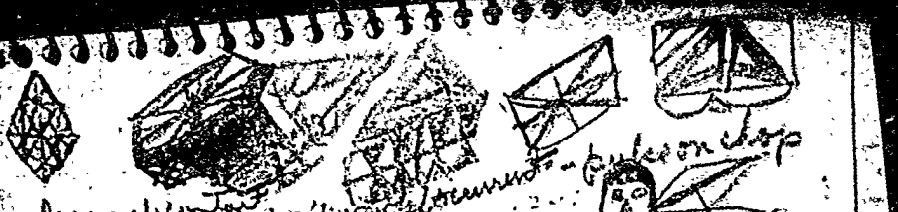
We must take care of members on labor (health, action)
through experience & activity

We must stress New Org
volunteer work

How to play vanguard role & build party

Had we not established cohesion of Organization
we could not have organized the workers, and therefore
a split and the withdrawal of life

- Head E.P. Arnold & others
- Supreme Normy House 175th St 1 Full
- Disc Control 2 previous 2 Organ
- 4 Silver
- Supreme
- Kerr
- Due to
- Goodly Walker
- Kerr

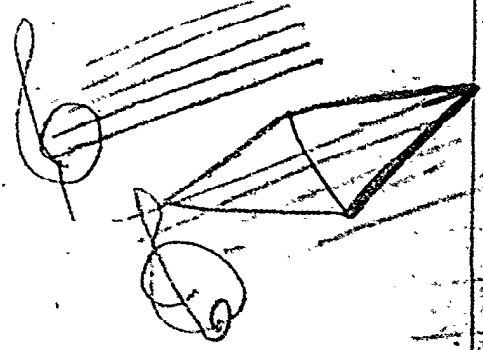


Personal contact
 1- building work & experience
 interesting to make more stability
 in industry

- Problem that we have
 clubs weak on situation
 A) not decreasing
 B) approach to recruiting
 C) example on hard core is Jan
 D) Negro workers, local, etc. hard
 E) Mass leaders have not been recruited
 F) keep recruiting and approach
 → Can recruit
 1. ideological questions
 2. example U.M.W.

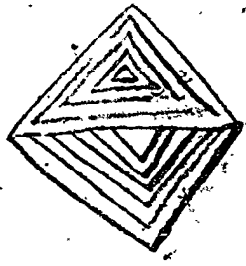
Recruiting directors to
 help clubs.
 Negro

Experiences
 proved consistent



rules on days

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			



OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95582) (100-11) DATE: 9/26/55
FROM : JOSEPH J. MAC FARLAND, SA (#20-11)
SUBJECT: CP, USA, BRANCHES IN INDUSTRY
SM-C

On 9/9/55, NY 1605-S* furnished information concerning documents maintained in the effects of [redacted]

NY [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 9/20/55, that [redacted] has, on numerous occasions, admitted to him that he is a member of the CP and was recruited by [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

For the information of the Agents receiving copies of this memo, a review of all the information furnished by NY 1605-S* indicates that [redacted] is currently active in the industrial section of the CP; in section leadership in Brooklyn, New York; has prepared lectures and/or reports on the Communist infiltration and activities of the Communists in the UE and related unions; has attended CP section, organization and club meetings up to the present time, and has taken an active part in the recruitment drive for the CP.

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE PARAGRAPH IS FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE DISSEMINATED.

Attached to this memo with respective dissemination is a portion of the information received from NY 1605-S*. The original films will be maintained as an exhibit in 100-10614, -131.

JWC

JJM:mpv

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C

100-95582-197
SEARCHED [initials] INDEXED [initials]
SERIALIZED [initials] FILED [initials]
OCT 12 1955
FBI - NEW YORK
J.V. Waters [signature]

NY 100-89590

248

Pages 244, 245, 247, 249, 250, 251, 252 of the material furnished by NY 1605-S* contained a rough draft report prepared by subject relating to the work the clubs must do and the problems it has to face in increasing the strength of the Party in industry.

we began to discuss these questions because of some
frustrating experiences in the past. About a month ago
a couple came to our area and they want to resign
from the party. They were saying that they were tired
of banging their heads against the wall. That they
have addressed the committee but that they
don't see so much coming out of 20 or 40 yrs and
what the hell they are doing they want to live a
little. About 3 weeks ago when I was in the leading
committee in the unit and one of the leaders ^{came}
in the section came to us and also wanted
to resign from the party. His reason being
that the party is a good committee so he just
quit and was still in the party or was the party that
he has slept in the when he was asked to take
an assignment that it would be too doesn't
see the future being over for a long time that
he is tired. This counsel is what he had
said. We asked him to see much more of this
kind of thing now going on that we know nothing
about. He said that the party is certainly was
not there and that that serious situation
must be given a situation to guarantee that it
does not go further. We had to have answers for
these comrades for ourselves.

Att 1 to 100-95583-177

A Comrade here, others might considerably
regret all of the other things that the
self appointed Communist should do but let's not
the... bet on at the...
role of the party? Comrades the program of the party
is the 3rd work, as a... to...
low... of...
struggle... We must
guarantee... work...
hundreds...
program...
a way...
independent... more than...
building... from which to draw new
blood into our party, and to build our press. Only
with the kind of... where we are recognized
of... fight the big
be most of first...

Comrades, why... it...
...
...
...
...
... of course

Special Page

U.M.W. 1000
① Organizing literature - 1000
② Similar discussion about U.M.W. community
but there was no ballot.

③ Comrade went to work as a steward
and collected money for a telegram to be sent
to Congress. Comrade will write the message.

What are we showing the workers when we
do this. We are showing the workers no matter
what the price is in relation to the party
that we are interested in their problems and are willing

to fight in every way possible to secure
their victories which will benefit everyone. With

U.M.W. 1000
④ This kind of a consistent fighter the shop the time
will come in that shop where a real base will be built
by the club. This activity shows ^{real} independence

by the club and at the same time strengthens and
not weakens the club in the shop. One caution
we cannot expect to be conspicuous the feat over others.

It will take time so don't get discouraged if you
don't get an overwhelming response from every

worker in every shop. As the attacks get larger
& sharper against U.M.W. so the job crisis gets worse

the more the companies get rougher the workers
will begin to come forward. Stand by the head of parade

Unresolving... around the importance
of independent political action...
militarily for the coming... negotiations...
have the eyes with the struggle... depression
the struggle

to play a dynamic role in...
election year...
is not there but... ourselves

of the current... But that's not
oil... then things... happens as

corner... we say... of job...
of... on the...
workers... say that

they... struggled...
of... the...
jobs... the...
is...? ...
And are...? ...

The U.M.W. ... change in
methods...
Although...
1. ...
2. ...
3. ...

...
...
...

with that kind of ...
leaflet ... One Congress is for us to face ...
is the program of the union ...
chief ...
out this program ... If feel this
way ... the fact
is many ...
This manner ... we are making at
...
... the ...
organize around sending telegrams ...
...
in the shop on the money bill ...
can carry a ... legislative program
the shop ... that can get out its own leaflet
... before or after
work in the community ...
... visit a congressman ...
the tax bill ...
... are we accomplishing
by playing the ...
For one thing we are strengthening the union in a way
which will make ...
be developed ... are showing the workers that the union
is interested in the prime question facing them today

③ That will be done, work that must result in the party
developing a base in the shop, the school, will make a lot
less mistakes because in a course of time
he has his hand on the pulse of the workers, the willingness
to learn from the workers, then we can be positioned
to give correct suggestions to the workers.

Let's see what is developing in the shop.
The Party is so called together have succeeded that
because it can make a real contribution in the 54
elections. I think that another
to be able to produce results. I think that another
knows that Eisenhower the Republican
are at the present on the 5 list of the American Pol.
that the Dem party in their efforts to get the votes in
New York are putting out their hands. The possibility
for a smashing defeat of the present officers is there but
what some role in relation to the workers in our local.
Our role is not only a defeat of the 54 but to
develop a program to understandings of the workers on the
Pol action. We know that the Dem's will not require
are ruling class picture but we know too that there
are differences of opinion in words. Then we must exploit
to the fullest. I am counted out. 4994
(applied law) Therefore after this period of the year

not to expose themselves if they intend to keep their base
of the paper people ^{is} of course all in the interests of
the thing that they must do say certain things which
they will not do. Example the Davis position on
peace which was a good one while at the same
time not really putting up a fight longer in comparison
to get it passed. But it was said these differences
we must exploit. What is role of the party in
all of this then. To define the independent Political
Group among workers? yes. There is a ^{very} ~~very~~ ^{strong} ~~strong~~
idea of ^{in the} ~~the~~ ^{idea} of a Roosevelt
movement meeting in St. Louis has been reported.
These comrades got a list of all his wishes all the
leaders and see visiting them ^{with the saying that}
they are U.E. in and getting an excellent response.
But more than that they are visiting and are trying
to involve U.E. members who come in ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ ^{large}
& participants. These Roosevelt men meetings
actually the kickoff for the 3 of campaign in Washington
were all comrades well workers. They are also building
their base in ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ ^{well} ~~well~~ ^{as in} ~~as in~~ ^{the} ~~the ^{shop}
(The union has agreed to ask Stoughton
participate as an officer of the ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{city}
Pol lounge where we are and she can make a
tremendous contribution with ^{into} ~~into~~ ^{the} ~~the ^{committee} ~~committee~~ ^{here}~~~~

base author of ... changes the
 political picture ... The not ...
 for ... at 475 ...
 Hagg & ...
 Cliff Cameron ...
 Liberal ...
 and ...
 at ...

Lets now ...
 The I.P.C. ...
 struggle that ...
 - years
 In ...
 date ...
 What ...
 What ...
 for ...
 I ...
 -

Director, FBI (100-3-4)

10/7/55

SAC, New York (100-26603)(12-14)

CP, USA DISTRICT 2
IS-C

On 9/9/55, NY 1317-S, who has access to the National Headquarters of the CP located at 268 Seventh Avenue, NYC, was contacted by agents of the NYO.

Among the items made available by informant was a 17 page typewritten document captioned "Summary of State Conference." This document is undated, however, a review of it reflects a reference indicating it was prepared five weeks prior to May Day therefore it is believed the correct date of this document would be March, 1955. A copy of this is herewith attached.

A photograph of this document is being attached to the NY copy of this communication and the original negatives are located in NY file 100-4931-1A549.

R.M.

- 1 - NY (100-95583) (CP, USA LINE) (12-14)
- 1 - NY (100-89691) (CP, USA DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES) (12-14)
- 1 - NY (100-98557) (CP, USA DEFENSE ACTIVITIES) (12-14)
- 1 - NY (100-86624) (CP, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (12-14)
- 1 - NY (100-89590) (CP, USA STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY) (12-14)
- 1 - NY (100-80641) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)
- 1 - NY (100-) (UNSUB: [redacted] who met with NY State CP at conference in March, 1955.) (7-6)

DR:VAK

100-95583-198

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 11 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J.V. WATERS	

Summary of State Conference

One cannot summarize such a splendid conference as we have had without following thru on what all 4 reporters referred to: Stalin's death.

Generations from now will still be talking in low tones of the meaning of his life. But for us, we must drive home to our members and militant workers, and the masses, the lessons for us in M. Y. State that Stalin symbolizes. Particularly must we utilize the next year to drive home an ideological and theoretical barrage from the works of Stalin. And not allow a meeting and gathering to go by without hammering home Stalin's teachings.

Stalin was an unsurpassed model of the creative approach to Marxism. He was a Titan of revolutionary thought and action. Like Lenin, he upheld Marxism vs the Revisionism of the 2nd International, with sharp struggles vs the Economists of Russia, vs the social-chauvinists; but he developed Marxism further, enriched it with new theses and conclusions in the new historic epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolution.

Every one of his speeches, articles, critiques are filled with 2 features: simplicity and profundity.

In the epoch of the general sharpening of the crisis of capitalism, of the unprecedented expansion of the world communist movement, of conquering socialism, of the victory of the working people over capitalism in a number of European and Asian countries, of the gradual transition from socialism to communism, Stalin enriched and deepened Marxism-Leninism, and gave us the laws of the period, not from on high like Moses from the Mount, but grounded in the experiences of the masses.

Stalin discovered the law of development of this period, answered the complex theoretical and practical problem of the transition from socialism to communism, and the law of capitalism today. These laws encompass every field we deal with in life - political, economic, social, philosophical, military, colonial, etc, merging all these fields into a unity, a harmonious law based on struggle and motion.

It would be well were we able to begin unravelling, studying, dissecting, and understanding these laws. It is indeed a must for further progress.

Stalin symbolizes in his life the Party, the proletarian

acc 100-95583-198

revolution, the proletarian dictatorship, the colonial liberation movement, the national question, the construction of socialism, the victory in World War 2 over fascism, the road to communism.

What a life for us to emulate.

We must work out how in the next year, beginning now, we bring Stalin to the party, deepen our ideological grounding and temper our cadres.

In a conference such as we have gone thru, with the sharp posing of the line we've unanimously adopted, it is somewhat inevitable that some points, issues failed to be raised adequately. I'm sure you could think of some. I would list 5 points:

1. McCarthyism. Altho it was presented in the report on peace, I feel it failed to emerge as a central question in the people's struggle vs fascism.

Eisenhower is not just a continuation and extension of Truman. Something new has been added. The draft resolution states: "the outcome of the 1952 elections strengthened the hand of the most reactionary forces of monopoly capitalism." And it goes on to list six such forces, the Republican party, the preferred party of monopoly capitalism, the McCarthyites, the Taft forces, the Dixiecrats, the pro-fascist offensives vs labor, and the increased danger of war.

Can anyone doubt this basic proposition of the draft resolution? Dulles, the firebrand of Korea, now Secretary of State, the increased drive to war and fascism, the negation of "containment" and the substitution of "liberation," the preferred party, increased power to the Tafts, Dixiecrats and McCarthyites, the threat to labor!

Stalin pointed out that under capitalism today "gone is the so-called freedom of the individual," the "banner of bourgeois democracy is in the hands of the Communist Party, the working class." The policy of crashing democratic freedoms, of fascistization and war, is carried on by U S imperialism following the footsteps of Hitler.

The working class lives in a constant atmosphere

of terror, intimidations, police persecution, FBI, spies. The working class lives in a sea of lies, deception, poison of bourgeois nationalism, racism, obscurantism, the cult of brutality. Our press and radio and government leaders is ud stoolpigeons, informers, wars, degradation and homosexuality.

Hence the flaring up of McCarthyism, the un-American Committee into a national issue in the past few weeks is just such a struggle vs fascism for democratic liberties. The speech of [redacted] the lie of [redacted] the fact that an FBI report was even asked for on [redacted] the threat to investigate the churches, and FDR Jr resolution on [redacted] - reflect deep rumblings of working class concern with fascism.

b6
b7C

We are failing on this issue. We should have thrown ourselves into this battle more than we did. We should have called for delegations to Congress to support that resolution, etc. etc. and really mobilized the trade unions and mass organizations.

2. On [redacted] new package of rent, fare and taxes. I think the criticism raised that the state didn't do enough on this is correct. While Bronx and Manhattan did substantially most on this question, and Queens, Brooklyn and Midtown lagged, overall we didn't do enough. We want more such initiative from below from the counties. But [redacted] in emerging now, after Eisenhower's victory, in a new posture, with a mailed fist after the pockets of the little man, the worker, the middle class, the professional.

b6
b7C

This package must and will emerge as a decisive issue in the 53 elections. Hence the need for our party to move in more aggressively with the mainstream of the already emerging opposition to this package of the AFL, CIO, churches, Democratic Party, Liberal, ALP, etc., etc.

This is a key question.

b6
b7C

3. Police Brutality. This deal between [redacted] and the FBI was another of those issues that bring to mind the small point made in Malenkov's 19th Congress report. The 5-year plan, the struggle for peace are achieved in the Soviet Union. But the 5-year plan is achieved in time, which is a key aspect of leadership. We have security problems, but we could go on for another 3 months, 6 months, and think we're achieving something but we're not, we are 3 months, 6 months

late. The line is to achieve it in time.

This holds for the issue of Police Brutality. The press blared this for weeks, the NAACP, AFL, OIO, AJC, CLU, were all in it. But the left, generally not in these organizations, organized a delegation to City Hall. What a commentary on us, and what a proof of the validity of the main line of the draft resolution.

We must still, and can yet achieve, an improved situation in our party on this issue, and on the issue of jobs and upgrading for Negro workers which is moving into a new stage with the breakthru in Brewery, Hotel and utility.

4. The Defense of the Party. This issue did not emerge from the conference at all. And it is a weakness of the whole party. We must view this not as a narrow issue but as a broad issue of freedom of speech, ideas and democratic rights. This issue required a full discussion in the state because we do want to move in on it while trying to avoid a narrow, sectarian approach such as we've had in the past

5. May Day. I am frankly very much worried over the mobilization for May Day. We are very late, later than we've been in many years. Altho it was correct for the Secretariat to consult with the state committee on the form May Day should take this year, I fear one factor emerged from that discussion, which is now developing into a demobilizing element, and which we must sharply struggle against. And that is, the doubts expressed around how many we can mobilize for the parade. The time is past for such a luxury.

We are only five weeks off. We must raise this question most urgently.

I feel we've had a fine conference, on a high level, with a critical and self-critical approach, and a collectivity beyond past standards.

The 4 reports were well-prepared. All of them were collectively prepared.

The main red thread running thru all of them is to move into the right-led mass organizations, trade unions,

and within that to move into the big shops of basic industry, industrial concentration.

The main fire in hammering out our line in all of them was against the right and left deviations, which reflected a high point in clarity of line.

The main method that achieved such a line was criticism and self-criticism, inner party democracy, collectivity.

The main next step must be to win the county leadership to this line and then the membership. In this respect all 4 reports must be written up as articles and published. I propose this be done at once. We must cut thru this abominable gap that impedes the unfolding of the State Committee line, which when it reaches the club is so watered down, thru a new quality in our work. All 4 reports merit publication.

I want to make a few comments on each of the reports.

1. On the Peach report.

One comrade said that the differences between Eisenhower and Taft were not based on "the differences in foreign policy." That is wrong. That is the essence of the difference, of the rift in monopoly capitalism, together with domestic policy.

Both groups agree fundamentally on world domination, fascism and war against the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies, and China. The problem is not this root class fundamental agreement. The problem is how to achieve it, the direction to go, the tactics. Aye, there's the rub.

The Eisenhower policy is one of NATO in West Europe and the Pacific Pact in the Far East, war in Korea, aimed at war against the Soviet Union, against the working class, and peoples of West Europe, against the colonial liberation movement for a coalition with the western powers, altho moving in to dominate and further subordinate them, playing one against another to weaken them, to move in on their colonial empires without torpedoing the overall coalition of

war to China.

The question is not an early or late war. Both policies can lead to an early war.

Much speculation in our party is developing on the economic bases of these rifts, mid-west capital vs Eastern Wall St capital. No doubt this plays a part, but finance capital is so intertwined that it may be quite difficult to discern this as a major factor. No doubt sectional and partisan differences appear as a source of these rifts. This too is true. The gravy pot of Washington is too, too big and tempting which whets the appetites of those partisan groups. But these are not the major reasons.

In 1939 Hitler fascism faced a crisis where to go in his war drive - Europe or the West. That crisis in foreign policy led to huge clashes, but it stemmed from the political and economic crisis he was in. The same is true in the US among the monopoly capitalists. How to go! What direction! The very crisis generates tremendous policy differences. As water warms up to a boil, its molecules agitate more and more, until reaching a boil, they vibrate rapidly. As the crisis of US monopoly capitalism deepens and reaches a boiling point, so will their differences sharpen and agitate them to a frenzy.

This explains in part the rifts in monopoly capitalism, in my opinion.

2. On the United Labor Action Report.

I wish to pose sharply the thinking on the draft resolution of certain leading comrades in the trade union movement which were meeting with and which must be debated out as part of the discussion period.

They pose the following argument. That the draft resolution liquidates the Progressive Party, Negro Labor Council, and the left trade unions. That in liquidating these organizations, there will be a "merging with the masses" with no "independent role for the party or the left." They argue that the left trade unions can and should grow and expand in this period on the basis of a successful and vigorous wage policy. They state that Eisenhower in his quest for world domination needs a couple of years of national unity and labor peace and therefore will grant wage concessions out of their

the NATO, Pacific Pact, etc.

This policy has met with one defeat after another. Some defeats they can take but not a series of disastrous defeats. And the maturing economic crisis is chasing them into a Forrestal plunge. If they fear anything like the plague, it is 2 things: the economic crisis and the might and growth of the beautifully strong and growing Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies. Both are growing. The might of the Soviet Union beats them at every turn. Lord Ismay in his recent visit has told them to take the goal of the 5 year plan as facts that will be achieved. The economic crisis will lead to loss of confidence in US capitalism, by American workers, something the monopoly capitalists dread, leading to a radicalization of the American people. And the American people when they move, move fast, as Engels said.

The economic crisis and the might of the camp of Peace, Democracy and Sic (written in longhand).

It is these 2 factors that account for the rifts in monopoly capitalism, between, in the main, the Eisenhower and Taft forces.

Stalin and Malenkov in the 19th Congress pointed out that inter-imperialist contradictions are rending the capitalism world apart, that American striving for world domination meets up with soaring antagonisms, mainly between England and the US, and that these contradictions inevitably generate wars.

It is this point in part, that explains Taft's policy. Facing the might of the Soviet Union, Peoples Democracies, and China, the strength of the working class in West Europe, the rising fire of the colonial liberation movement all over the world, the maturing economic crisis, Taft would move harder to subjugate the West European states and move in forcefully into their colonial empires, would create a bastion in North and South America with air and sea power, their "redoubt."

Both policies are doomed to failure. And, as the draft resolution correctly points out, as Eisenhower policies founder, he will move over to Taft's, which he already has made some beginnings in, in Formosa, blockade, and extending the

super-profits to the workers to achieve this. They believe the "workers never had it so good." They do not agree with but question the validity of labor unity today raising the problem of the ideological policies of the CIO-AFL leadership as barriers to such unity.

To quote one: "Certainly the position of the leadership of the CIO and AFL provides no basis for seeking unity with them on the issues of Taft-Hartley. And if unity is to be achieved on the issue of Taft-Hartley repeal, it will have to be over their dead bodies. Our forces within the right unions will be confronted with tremendous difficulties in projecting a fight for Taft-Hartley repeal because they will run up against the iron hand of the bureaucracy in their union. Certainly such a struggle can and must be conducted but the position of the leadership which currently has complete control of the policies of the AFL and CIO make it appear a little bit ridiculous to hold out to the progressive unions a perspective of organized unity with such organizations until these reactionary policies have been defeated."

These are arguments current in our party. They must be analyzed and effectively answered.

First, I feel these ideas fail to see the left in the trade union movement as a trend embracing the whole trade union movement, the AFL, CIO and the independents. As a matter of fact, there are in the main 2 trends, (1) the labor bureaucrats, the Social Democrats, the AGTU can be placed as one trend. (2) The left trend is the other and the most decisive one at that. These above arguments see the left as confined to the left-progressive trade unions, but it cannot be confined to the independent unions. This is a narrow, isolated, sectarian way of looking at the left trend - as a monopoly unto themselves so to speak. A real "go it alone" policy (written in longhand).

Second, these ideas pose a wrong picture of the economic situation. I wonder if the "workers ever had it so good." Only \$1000 per year is the lot of 10% of America. Only \$2000 or less is the lot of (this is crossed out). Another 15% of America gets between \$1000 - \$2000. In 1948 only one-third of America was getting [redacted] Budget (an adequate income) - and the other two-thirds? Etc. Etc. I wonder if such ideas are not prevalent in an atmosphere of reliance on skilled workers who do get a bit more than

average. Perhaps we should see the whole class, the whole people, dig a little deeper into the unskilled and semi-skilled, and the Negro and Puerto Rican workers, to be able to overcome such opportunist estimates based on higher paid categories. The average covers up the class distinctions (written in longhand).

The economic crisis is inevitably maturing and maturing only on the basis of the poverty, scarcity, lack of purchasing power of the masses unable to buy back what they have so ably produced for monopoly capitalism. These ideas question the basic Marxian law of the absolute and relative impoverishment of the masses.

Third, these above ideas overestimate the degree to which workers will move into the left trade unions. Workers are in the AFD, CIO, RR, UMW, to the tune of 13 - 15 million. "We'll fight until the last worker is in our union." This sounds brave and militant, but it really isn't. It is a call for splendid isolation, with militant words, leftist, masking opportunist deeds. Now, this situation that this union finds itself in is much different from all the others, but it certainly poses the theory dominating such thinking. Get a militant program, hold it aloft, wait for the masses to come flocking into the organization. "Left" words and "right" deeds, waiting for the spontaneous movement of the masses. Even worse, waiting for the objective situation to change, to push the masses towards us. And meanwhile to leave the workers to the tender mercies of the Social Democrats, Labor bureaucrats, and ACTU! What happens to our "ties with the workers," wherever they are?

Fourth, these ideas clearly underestimate the fascist danger, which is posed so sharply in the draft resolution. The thesis is posed by these comrades that in the present period of unfolding world domination, war and fascist aggression, the bourgeoisie needs national unity, and therefore, ipso facto, will strive for class peace, will grant wage concessions, economic concessions to achieve this, and will generally not move in to try to crush the labor movement for a couple of years anyway. This poses an absurdity. How can monopoly capitalism drive toward war and fascism without the sharpest class struggle? What is fascism without the club? What is war without a safe rear? Can the bourgeoisie drive to war and fascism without hogtying or even attempting to crush the labor movement? Shades of a peaceful transition to Socialism. class struggle

Such ideas display gross illusions, loss of a class struggle perspective as the law of our society.

Fifth, these ideas underestimate the role and strength of Social Democracy, Labor bureaucrats, their hold on the workers. After all, despite sellouts, and the Social Democrats and Labor bureaucrats support of the war program, there have been victories won for the workers - due primarily, nay, solely to the organized strength of the workers. There are some 13-15 million under their leadership. The radio, press, TV blare out demagogic lies to blind the workers. And due to the lack of class consciousness, many workers are sucked in and confused. We cannot underestimate the hold these labor fakers have over the minds of the masses. However we must be with them at all times.

Sixth, these ideas deny the possibilities of realignment thru the trade union, mass organizations breaking away from the 2 party system and establishing the new party of labor. This can only be done from within the mainstream, not from without, not spontaneously, but thru the leadership the party gives - with the workers, to the workers in order to lead the workers. These ideas deny the necessity to use the tactic of the united front to achieve it.

3. On the Party Organization Report.

First - We have hammered out a line that has been accepted unanimously. The job now is to bring the line into the party. Hammering out a line, chiseling each feature, shaping the whole is a struggle, and some sparks flew - and perhaps burnt a face or two. So what is that but the interplay and final emerging of the party line?

Bringing the line to the party organization is another question. Another struggle will go on. We can never carry out the line without a struggle. The Org Dept., Org Buro, Ed Dept., Lit Dept., Trade Union Commission, Upstate Bd, County Bds, etc. etc. must all be given the line, convinced of its correctness, absorb the line and follow thru on it below to the Regional Committee, Section Committee and Club.

A contradiction exists between the time the line is hammered out and carried out, a gap which we must overcome

in time. What do we find? In the past the State Commissions, Depts. tried to carry thru the line in their fields, but met with resistance from various county bodies, and even county organizers. This cut the line, sharpened the contradiction, widened the gap between the line and its execution.

We must not have that. We must achieve a unity between the state and the county in order to minimize and smoothe the path for the line to be carried out. That's the objective we must set. A unity of will. Even in the Soviet Union after 35 years of the revolution, they face this problem. Krushshev, in the report to the 19th Congress on the changes in the rules says (p.11)

If they have passivity, and a formal attitude on party members to party decisions, you can imagine what we have here. But the same principle applies. We must not have a formal approach to decisions. Every Communist must be a fighter for party decisions. In fact, that's the essence of the party, where everyone, the organization, moves as one, and changes life, moves the world.

Second - this point of inner-party democracy that I raised is very important. We've had hot words, clashes, and a line emerged. There's been a give and take - inner-party democracy. Does this exist in the clubs, sections? I believe it does not. Criticism and self-criticism is observed more in the breach than in the observance. More often than not, Communists are called names if they raise certain questions of difference. They're sat on by the Communists longer in the party.

This stifling burocracy that creates an atmosphere of accept or else, is not the party line, is not the party organization, is a hangover of Brouderism. It is a parody on the party. The responsibility for this situation is the State Committee, the leadership. But we must declare war against these anti-party attitudes that sit down hard on inner party democracy, criticism and self-criticism and prevents any contributions to the party line being made by all the Communists.

4. On Jewish Bourgeois Nationalism

The mainline of the report is sound. The main edge in the struggle against anti-semiticism must be directed

against American Imperialism, as the main danger - mobilising the Jewish masses against McCarthyism, against McCarran-Walter, danger of fascism, for the demands of the labor movement, directing sharp fire against the American Jewish Committee, and the Zionists.

In the party, the main edge must be directed against Jewish bourgeois nationalism which has grown into an octopus threatening the Marxist ideology and purity of our party with an alien ideology. In the Jewish movement, the IWO, the Schules, the Freiheit, and some unions, this is a real menace. Yiddish is taught, Jewish history, etc. all without an iota of the class question in the United States. Can our line in the Jewish field be progressive without the labor movement? What is there progressive without labor as the key? This is the influence of Jewish Bourgeois nationalism.

On the question of vigilance, we have had a special report given on this question which merits a full discussion. The lessons of the Slensky trial, the Marty case where the French Party found he's been active as an agent since 1919, shows that we underestimate the class consciousness of the bourgeoisie; we underestimate our class enemy. He pays attention to us, our ideology, our party, when we are very young, weak, inexperienced. They fear us, our potential, our power. And hence try to destroy us from within and without. Our problem is therefore twofold, first to keep close ties with the masses so that we never become isolated, despite all the terror of the bourgeoisie. They can destroy our party only if we become isolated, albeit only temporarily. But they can never destroy our party if we're with the masses, living with them, struggling with them, leading them. Secondly, to ferret our enemy agents within our party, to ideologically steel our party, to temper our comrades, so that no enemy can weaken any member of our party.

Why do we have a situation where so many comrades unwillingly but nevertheless do speak to the FBI? They suffer from 2 things: 1) fear and 2) they think they can outwit the FBI. Illusions! 30 years of legal illusions are behind this childish, immature attitude of party cadres and members. You cannot outwit the government FBI file and catalogue with your memory! A comrade 25 years in the party spoke to the FBI for 1 hour! Seemingly innocent

answers to innocent questions. Yet when they returned the next time (and they always return the next time and the next time) they confronted him with a contradiction in his story. This is the classic police method. Bit by bit, they'll suck a comrade in until he's in good. "No talking with the FBI" must be an open slogan for our party. The sharpest fire against legal illusions, the curse of our movement, and its twin, a fatalistic attitude towards the class enemy.

We need a full report, discussion in the state on this question of vigilance. I propose it be put on the agenda.

Finally, comrades, [redacted] comments particularly moved us. This is the first time he has met with us for close to 2 years. His penetrating words should be considered in view of his detachment, removal from our work. His views are objective, as others see us, dispassionate - comments from afar do to speak. As such, we should listen carefully to what he says.

He said we have a fine collective, a good leadership, real democracy in the Board, a developing criticism and self-criticism, a genuine contact with the party, with the shops, reflected in our discussions and reports, a sharpness in the fight for a line, a growing maturity of the comrades, and a clarity of our line that really implements the draft resolution.

This is a commendation that we should accept. Often in the hustle-bustle of our daily work, in the struggles that go on, we fail to see under our noses the growing, maturing collective. It is a fine tribute from a comrade. Altho one can have a differing opinion of how close we are to the shops, workers, his characterizations stand up.

What we must strive for is a unity of the whole leadership, especially today. Problems of liaison, coordination become important - altho nothing reaches the importance of the political line. And we must admit that we do have a one-sidedness, a subjectivity in relation to the Ins that must be overcome. [redacted] presence added much to our conference. He will correct any one-sidedness that perhaps may appear on the other end.

The sharpness of the discussion, the disagreements

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expressed, the clash and blowup, are small, when placed in proper focus of the line unanimously agreed upon. The tensions are over; they dissolve in the crystal clear, clarity of the objective, material line. There is nothing more important in our party than the hammering out of our party line. Everything else recedes into the background.

We have had a fine conference. There certainly are plenty of problems ahead we face in carrying out the line. Altho no one has expressed any such moods, there is no room for complacency. We must express an alarm at the problems we face, at the habits that exist, at the old traditions in our NY party where 3% of our members are in shop clubs is accepted as an ordinary state of affairs. Our policy is war against this 3% - build shop clubs. Into the mainstream of the organized peoples movements - into the trade unions - into basic industry - into the big shops - industrial concentration - colonization.

AIRTEL

NY, NY

10/6/55

MURKIN

CP, USA
IS - C

[redacted] orally advised on 10/5/55, that he was recently in contact with [redacted] who has been active in CP farm work. Informant ascertained from [redacted] that the Party more or less expected the arrest of MAX WEISS, recently arrested Smith Act subject, as they believed a secret indictment was outstanding against him. Informant advised the arrest of WEISS will not have any effect on the Party policy of bringing people out into the open. [redacted] indicated to the informant that the Party does not expect any mass arrests. However, if such occurred, the Party would undoubtedly re-evaluate their present policy as they would not allow others to be around "as sitting ducks." The Party expects a certain amount of individuals to be arrested and will not become too excited over individual arrests.

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The Party believes the "war mongers" have to ~~exposed~~ ^{ACCEDE} to the spirit of Geneva, which they feel improves the possibility for their work domestically. The Party also believes the spirit of Geneva also makes it difficult for the "war mongers" and the FBI to carry on their attacks against the Party, as such attacks would be contrary to the spirit of Geneva.

3-Bureau (RM)

- 1- [redacted] (P & C) (#7-4)
- 1-NY 100-86924 (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (#12-14)
- 1-NY 100-96985 (UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS) (#19)
- 1-NY 100-95583 (LINE) (#12-14)
- 1-NY 100-89691 (DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES) (#12-14)
- 1-NY 100-18672 (MAX WEISS) (#19)
- 1-NY 100-66938 [redacted] (#20-11)

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END:AP (#7-4)
100-4931

(10)

1-J. F. MC CORMY

100-95583-1099

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 6 1955	
NEW YORK	
J. V. WATERS	

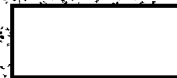
The Party recognizes the decline of the influence of McCARTHY and recognizes the present situation to be more favorable to them than it has been in the past years. Consequently, they have changed their method and habit of doing things. This is the underlying policy of the Party's shifting to the open.

The Party feels the arrest of WEISS "is a residue of the feeling against the Party." The Party believes the "war-mongers" in this country would like mass arrests against the Party, but the spirit of Geneva is a restraining influence.

The recent visit of various Senators to the Soviet Union, the exchange of farm commissions, etc., exhibited to the Party that a qualitative change has taken place in the feeling towards the Soviet Union. All these factors "are part and parcel" of the Party's outlook of a lessening of anti-Party feeling and that this feeling is growing internationally and was culminated in the Geneva Conference. This situation makes it more difficult for anti-Party forces to further their attacks upon the Party.

The Geneva Conference is the big thing in the minds of the Party; however, the informant believes that if EISENHOWER was unable to continue as President and NIXON should replace him, it would be the one big factor that would affect the Party's outlook toward openness. The Party believes that if NIXON became President, he would "drop Geneva down the sink." This would create a new situation for the Party and they would act accordingly. Informant stated the Party's policies are always transitory and never permanent. The Party's policy can change overnight but it would take something like NIXON replacing EISENHOWER as President for them to do so.

If the above info is used in a report or disseminated outside the Bureau, it must be carefully paraphrased to protect the identity of the informant.



OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-89590)
FROM : JOSEPH J. MCG PARLLEE, SA (#20-11)
SUBJECT: CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
SM-C

DATE: 9/26/55

On 9/8/55, NY 1605-S* furnished information concerning documents maintained in the effects of [redacted]

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 9/20/55, that [redacted] has, on numerous occasions; admitted to him that he is a member of the CP and was recruited by [redacted]

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For the information of the agents receiving copies of this memo, a review of all the information furnished by NY 1605-S* indicates that [redacted] is currently active in the industrial section of the CP; in section leadership in Brooklyn, New York; has prepared lectures and/or reports on the Communist infiltration and activities of the Communists in the UE and related unions; has attended CP section, organization and club meetings up to the present time, and has taken an active part in the recruitment drive for the CP.

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE PARAGRAPH IS FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE DISSEMINATED.

Attached to this memo with respective dissemination is a portion of the information received from NY 1605-S*. The original films will be maintained as an exhibit in 100-106147-131.

zwc

- JJM:mv/jmg
- 1-NY 100-95583 (CP, USA, LINE)
- 1-NY 100-136147 (COMINFIL, UE) (7-2)
- 1-NY 100-136147 C 4 (COMINFIL, UE, LOCAL 475) (7-2)
- 1-NY 100-80636 (CP, USA, LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES)
- 1-NY 100-96813 [redacted] (12-16)
- 1-NY 100-18675 [redacted] (20-11)
- 1-NY 100-106147 [redacted] (20-11)

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100-95583-200

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 6 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

MEMO
NY 100-89590

Pages 235 through 243 inclusive of the material received from NY 1605-S* contains a rough draft report prepared by [redacted] re the organization and line of the Communist Party in the labor movement, particularly UE Local 475. In addition, there is set out the immediate task of the Party for increasing its strength and control.

[redacted] reliable, who is familiar with UE and some GP activities in Brooklyn area, advised that based on the information available in the attached, the [redacted] mentioned therein are identical with [redacted]

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Economic crisis
 1975
 in the
 market
 with
 the
 market
 example
 This is
 Not a recession - it's falling
 for the world
 & common sense
 These are people who have already used up the unemployment
 insurance. They are not people who have the means
 & TV sets etc. Unemployment has no meaning that
 can really be...
 The fact is that the unemployment rate rises
 deepens. For many years this was not the beginning
 of an economic crisis, it is a recession. For those
 who are no longer able to find a job, they are working
 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Oct 10 100-95583-200

The

reference

It

is

such for the machine

on the machine

It is this glaring contradiction that exists
within the capitalist nation which we must attribute
to the willful weakness of our isolation.

Every year there is a...
shops, tariffs...
U.E. miles...
He must have...
which million...
their...
no...
is within...
has no bed...
of...
us to...
has not...

It is within...
has no bed...
of...
us to...
has not...

While we...
isolate...
also...
determine...
country...
in spite...
for...
isolation.

We...
estimate...
play a vanguard

notes The situation
it says the... in the U.S. as not because
today, the... the W.W.
is to develop... against...
That in...
away consist...
of the...
overcome...
relating...
their eventual...
tenaciously...
whose program...
program being...
of extracting...
of fascist...
attempts to...
to get them...
Rhodes bill...
the purpose of...
weakening...
to mobilize...
where it...
labor...
at this stage... democracy

...to move out...
...making a...
...intelligible...
...that are...
...to the I.U.E. You...
...work on...
...stacks that...
...went away. What...
...are the clubs doing in relation to the...
...department left. How many people...
...influenced to go. Are you going...
...discussed at...
...checked out...
...checked up on...
...what they are doing?
This danger... task for
our party. In... ideological
victory for... dance
is a...
The... report
becomes in... 2 months

A comrade here... ¹⁰... must see to it of
this that... ¹⁰... is by important
but... ¹⁰... party or what
the program... ¹⁰... the 25
minimum... ¹⁰... lowering
of prices... ¹⁰... operations
the struggle... ¹⁰... against
... ¹⁰... must guarantee
three... ¹⁰... into
motion... ¹⁰... of workers
around... ¹⁰... this
we are... ¹⁰... program... ¹⁰...
are build... ¹⁰... that we
boss... ¹⁰... Only
with... ¹⁰... recognized
... ¹⁰...
... ¹⁰...
... ¹⁰... necessary
for... ¹⁰... estimate
of the party... ¹⁰... are
... ¹⁰... that of workers

But having the correct line and the proper estimate of a situation is no guarantee as Comrade Stalin points out when he says "Quote"

Therefore success depends on how the work is organized.

Let's give a course in organizing.

1- Premier has announced

2 U.S.S.R.

3 Key

What does he say? on technical
them for the potential of
to make the new - the new
This is a goal. It is
determine in the other in the long
and being closer to it in the
situation particularly
[something] through direct action give

What does he say? on technical
them for the potential of
to make the new - the new
This is a goal. It is
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and being closer to it in the
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What does he say? on technical
them for the potential of
to make the new - the new
This is a goal. It is
determine in the other in the long
and being closer to it in the
situation particularly
[something] through direct action give

At this campaign
to attend to matters of
of technical government
2- What is working relative
to these matters
What about
in the U.S.S.R. for
in the U.S.S.R. for
secret bill. after
many different
heavily. what does
people will be

② There is a
action of
③ Part of
partly the

the struggle to raise the level of the party
ideologically, organizationally, and politically
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Economics of Peace—3

By ADAM LAPIN
(Last of a series)

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED Sept 22, 1955

Pg. 5 Col. 3

100-95583-201

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 5 - 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

12-14

[Handwritten signature]

SAN FRANCISCO

WHAT KIND of program for a peacetime economy should progressives realistically project?

Certainly they can't accept the Eisenhower administration claims that it has brought peace and prosperity. They can't accept the assurances of the Administration that it will act promptly and decisively to prevent a depression.

Nor can they accept the kind of program used by the Administration to stimulate the economy and which will supposedly operate in the future to stabilize the economy.

In her articles for The National Guardian, Tabitha Petran argues that "it is self-delusion, and therefore a mistake, to regard the government measures which helped to maximize profits as measures which can delay depression."

This is certainly true of a program of armaments and tax concessions and handouts to big business which has been followed by the Eisenhower administration.

Such a program can have some temporary effect and did in recent years, but it widens the gap between production and the purchasing power of the masses which is the root cause of capitalist crisis.

Hence it leads ultimately to bigger and more catastrophic crisis.

This is the economic program of big business—a program for putting the burden of armaments, of recession and of depression on the workers and also on farmers and small business. It is a class program.

THE LABOR movement has for some time been groping towards a different kind of program—a program which will not maximize profits but will rather represent the interests of

the working class and cut into profits and narrow the gap between production and mass purchasing power.

Measures advocated by large sections of the labor movement, although by no means vigorously enough or as part of a coherent economic program, include:

Wage increases and higher minimum wages.

100 percent parity and other steps to protect the farmers whose income has been declining sharply.

Expansion of social security and unemployment insurance.

A large scale program of peacetime public works to guarantee jobs.

Reduction of taxes on low income groups and shifting the tax burden to big business.

An integral part of such a program should definitely be large scale expansion of East-West trade. Trade between the U.S. and the Socialist world could be an important factor in creating unemployment and staving off depression.

Former Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov expressed the view in 1952 that such trade on a large scale "can keep the industries in the industrially developed countries running for many years to come."

Miss Petran supports such demands as "necessary and good in themselves"—but rejects the idea that they constitute a coherent immediate economic program or can have any effect in retarding economic crisis.

IF PROGRESSIVES put forward such a program, Miss Petran fears that they may find it necessary by this logic to support wage freezes and other sacrifices by labor and consumers in the interest of trying to maintain economic activity.

But this kind of program is the opposite of the kind of a program big business is supporting which does require sacri-

fices from labor.

It is only if labor fails to develop and fight for its own class program on the economic front that it will most certainly be saddled with a big business program which will hasten depression and make the workers pay for crisis when it does come.

Miss Petran argues that an adequate economic program such as Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights "would prove possible only under socialism." She also states that "any program of government spending for the needs of the people will inevitably be fought out on the political field as the issue of socialism."

Miss Petran offers essentially an economic counterpart of the political program offered by John T. McManus some months ago when he called in The Guardian for formation of a third party in the 1956 elections with a socialist perspective. In fact, she concludes her series with a defense, although she introduces some modifications, of McManus' position.

Now, of course, socialism should be put forward as the ultimate answer to the problems of unemployment and of depression. But this should not lead to fatalism or defeatism, to a paralyzing belief that nothing can be accomplished on the economic front short of socialism.

A **SOCIALIST** viewpoint spurred rather than stymied the left in fighting for an immediate economic program against depression in the New Deal era. It should certainly not preclude today the development of a fight for a peacetime economic program around which organized labor and other sections of the population can be rallied in opposition to the economic program of big business.

Such a program can have an effect in at least slowing the onrush of the capitalist system

(Continued on Page 6)

ECONOMICS

(Continued from Page 3)

towards crisis—and in cushioning the impact of mass unemployment on the workers.

It can also help unite organized labor and other forces around a positive program on the political front and in tying together economic and political demands with the fight for peace. An economic program on taxes and trade and other such issues may be the wedge for enrolling labor in a crusade for realizing the spirit of Geneva.

In the process of fighting for its own peacetime economic program, labor can also begin to learn the limitations of economic security under capitalism and the need for moving eventually toward a socialist reorganization of society.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK
FROM : JOSEPH J. McCARTHY, SA (#20-11)
SUBJECT: CP, USA, ORGANIZATIONS
SM-C

DATE: 9/26/55

On 9/9/55, NY 1605-S* furnished information concerning documents maintained in the effects of [redacted]

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 9/20/55, that [redacted] has, on numerous occasions, admitted to him that he is a member of the CP and was recruited by [redacted]

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For the information of the agents receiving copies of this memo, a review of all the information furnished by NY 1605-S* indicates that [redacted] is currently active in the industrial section of the CP; in section leadership in Brooklyn, New York; has prepared lectures and/or reports on the Communist infiltration and activities of the Communists in the UE and related unions; has attended CP section, organization and club meetings up to the present time, and has taken an active part in the recruitment drive for the CP.

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS MEMO PARAGRAPH IS FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE DISSEMINATED.

Attached to this memo with respective dissemination is a portion of the information received from NY 1605-S*. The original films will be maintained as an exhibit in 100-106147-131.

JWC

JJM:mrw/jmg

1-NY 100-95583 (CP, USA, LINE)
1-NY 100-106147 [redacted]

(#20-11)

100-95583-262
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED *br* FILED *br*
OCT 4 1955
FBI - NEW YORK
[Signature]

(3)

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MEMO
NY 100-80641

Page 61 of the material furnished by NY 1605-S* contains the notation "Task of P.S." Below this notation is an outline of the duties of the P.S.

It will be noted that to date the term P.S. has not been defined, however, it apparently relates to an organization within the CP.

Att 1 to 100 - 95583-202

Task 18.

1. Check in laboratory
2. Prepare a list of
3. Prepare a list of
4. Prepare a list of
5. Prepare a list of

Organization

1. Organizing
2. Organizing
3. Organizing
4. Organizing
5. Organizing

2. Department of
3. Club meeting

4. When case of
- Permit UMB-203
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- Permit
- Permit

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- Permit
- Permit
- Permit
- Permit

Director, FBI (100-3)

9/30/55

SAC, New York (100-4931)

CP, USA
IS-C

On 9/9/55, NY 1317-S*, who has access to CP National and NY State Headquarters, 268 Seventh Avenue, NYC, was contacted by agents of the NYO.

Among the items made available by informant was a one page mimeographed sheet as follows:

"Discussion Guide. Select those questions most important for your club discussion."

- "1. Is the 10th anniversary meeting of the U.N. taking place in an atmosphere of heightened war tensions? Are there also new possibilities for peaceful coexistence? How can the U.N. anniversary meeting strengthen these possibilities?
- "2. What are the main forces opposing the U.N. in the United States today? What should be the attitude of progressives towards the U.N? How can we help the broad observances of the UN anniversary strengthen the cause of peace?
- "3. What is the significance of the new expressions of protest against the Administration's war drive that have recently been voiced by some Senators, church groups, and thru unorganized channels? An example is Senator Morse's recent speech in which he said:

RM

1 - Bureau (CP, USA LINE) (RM)
1 - NY (100-95583) (CP, USA LINE) (12-14)

DR:VAK

100-95583-203

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED <i>PC</i>	FILED <i>PC</i>
OCT 3 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

BA

Letter to Director
NY 100-4931

'It is about time for the American people to make some decisions about American foreign policy.....A great change is taking place in American public opinion (re Quemoy and Matsu islands)....If the answer of the President is that his policy is to defend them, I think the overwhelming majority of the American people will make it very clear to him in the exercise of American-democratic processes that he is not their leader.'

- "4. How do you estimate the differences developing between the Republicans and some liberal Democrats on the issue of war, and how can they be utilized in the interests of peace?
- "5. Why is the banning of atomic weapons the key issue in the world-wide peace movement today, and why would it be a significant step toward easing international tensions? How can the alarm of the American people over the A-bomb tests and the danger of war over Formosa be linked to the campaign for outlawing atomic weapons?
- "6. What should be the role of the left-progressive peace forces in the development of the campaign against atomic weapons? What specific plans can your club make in connection with the peace activities directed toward the U.N. anniversary?

"Suggested Reading:

"People's World, issue of April 8, 1955
Coexistence or No Existence, pamphlet, by Adam Lapid
International Situation and Soviet Foreign Policy, Molotov, pamphlet.

"Note: this question guide does not purport to be an all-inclusive discussion on peace. Other discussions may be planned particularly around the issue of Formosa, and around the Molotov speech."

The original photograph of the above information is being attached to the NY copy of this letter and negatives reflecting the information are located in NY file 100-4931-1A549.

Economics of Peace-2.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED Sept. 21, 1955
Pg. 5 Col. 2

100-95583-204

~~12-11~~

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED <i>for</i>	FILED <i>for</i>
SEP 30 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

JW

By ADAM LAPIN

(Second of a Series)

PROGRESSIVES certainly have a responsibility to warn against illusions of permanent prosperity under capitalism and specifically to expose that the boom is unstable and uneven and sows signs of breaking up.

Unless they do so, they will be caught short by the inevitable ending of the boom. And, moreover, they will be unable to develop a program geared to the realities of the economic situation unless they recognize that depressions are built into the capitalist economy.

But it seems to me they also have responsibility for resisting any notion that American working people are helpless prisoners of immutable economic laws, unable to influence the course of the economy in any way or to fight to protect their own conditions.

To realize that a depression is inevitable does not mean it will come immediately. While Tabitha Petran does not venture a precise guess in her series for The National Guardian, she does go on the assumption that an economic crisis is imminent.

PROGRESSIVES HAVE generally tended in the Post-World War II era to make the same assumption that an economic crisis was immediately in prospect. There were, indeed, sharp dips in the economy and there have been depressed areas and industries.

But accumulated consumer demand and then arms spending have had the effect of postponing a general depression although the economy continues to be wracked with instability and symptoms of crisis.

To recognize the inevitability of depressions under capitalism does not mean that they cannot be delayed by the political ac-

tion of the people. It certainly does not mean waiting until a depression materializes and changes the thinking of the people in a more progressive and radical direction—and it seems to me that Miss Petran's articles tend toward such a viewpoint.

POSTULATING an early economic depression as the basis for any political perspective by progressives, Miss Petran writes that "it is sometimes forgotten that Americans are like any other people: they will respond to events and be impelled into the arena of action by them."

And she poses as the challenge of progressives that of "maintaining understanding and clarity during times such as these" and of showing "capacity for leadership as the people are moved into action by events."

But one of the caricatures of Marxists drawn by reactionaries is that they regard men as prisoners of economic laws, that they think nothing can be done about wars and depressions because they regard these phenomena as inevitable under capitalism.

Indeed, it is often charged that Marxists even welcome wars and depressions as the road to socialism.

JUST SUCH charges were levelled against the Soviet Union a few years ago by U.S. and Canadian delegates to the United Nations. To this charge, the late Andrei Vishinsky gave the following withering reply:

"Marxism-Leninism teaches that human society develops in conformity with the immanent laws of this society and is subject to their influence. Capitalist society has its laws of development. The concomitants of capitalism are war, crisis, un-

employment, crimes, prostitution.

"But subordination of the development of human society to certain laws does not signify that man is reduced to the role of blind subjugation to the action of these laws. Man is man. The Canadian delegate said that man is the image of God.

"Looking at my opponent I would not say that this maxim always holds good.

"But in any case man is man, society is society which is capable of organizing social relations. By his organizational activity man can contribute to the development of the historic path.

"Peoples, classes of society, therefore play a tremendous role, and this means that the activity of people who are able to regulate social relations plays a tremendous role."

DISCUSSING operation of economic laws under both capitalism and socialism, Joseph Stalin wrote:

"Man may discover these laws, get to know them and, relying upon them, utilize them in the interests of society, impart a different direction to the destructive action of some of the laws, restrict their sphere of action, and allow fuller scope to other laws that are forcing their way to the forefront; but he cannot destroy them or create new economic laws."

Marxism poses both the limits and the possibilities of influencing the course of economic development under capitalism. So long as capitalism exists, the danger of wars and depressions will exist. But it certainly is possible both to prevent the outbreak of a particular war and to delay the coming of a particular depression.

To help rally a popular movement to stem the economic forces

(Continued on Page 8)

Economics

(Continued from Page 5)

making for depression does not mean, as Miss Petran suggests, that progressives thereby foster "delusions" and set "impossible and contradictory goals" or "assume responsibility" for the business cycle.

Such a movement can win gains, influence the immediate situation and influence the thinking of the American people in action—teaching them both what it is possible to win under capitalism by political action and what is impossible because of the economic system.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-81752-sub 9)(7-5)

9/29/55

[redacted] SA

COMPROS-CLEVELAND
IS-C

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Attached hereto is a copy of a report dated 8/30/55, furnished to the writer by [redacted] on 8/31/55. This informant has furnished reliable information in the past and should be protected by a T symbol.

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The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The original report is filed in serial # 1099 of [redacted]

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The informant reported on comments made to him by WILLIAM ALBERTSON, member of the National Committee of the Civil Rights Congress, with respect to the coming Cleveland Smith Act trial.

b7D

- 1 - Cleveland 100- (COMPROS CLEVELAND)
- 1 - [redacted] (P&C)(7-4)
- 1 - NY 65-5604 (WILLIAM ALBERTSON)(20-11)
- 1 - NY 100-95583(CP, USA LINE)(12-14)

APH:mcr
(5)

100-95583-205

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
#12-14 SEP 27 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J.V. WOLERS J.W.	

C O P Y
- - - -

Report

Albertson Comment on Aug. 30, 1955
the action the Cleveland New York
Federal Judge Charles
McNarney

William Albertson, member of the National Committee of the Civil Rights Congress, told me that the Cleveland Federal Judge Charles McNarney, who will preside at the trial of the 11 Smith Act defendants which is scheduled to start on October 4th, 1955 appointed 7 prominent lawyers to defend 7 of the Smith Act defendants.

William Albertson made the following comment on the above:

"We consider this action of the Cleveland Federal Judge of great importance because this is the first time that a federal judge in a Smith Act case appoints 7 prominent lawyers to defend victims of the fascist Smith Act and the corporations which employ these lawyers agreed to pay them for the defense of the Smith Act defendants. We believe that this action will have a tremendous effect on the public opinion and will create a strong anti-Smith Act feeling in the country. I am of the opinion that this might mean the beginning of the end of Smith Act trials".

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1
Att 1 to 100-95583-205

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, BA [redacted] DATE: 8/30/55
 FROM : SA [redacted]
 SUBJECT : INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted]

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The documentation for this information is as follows:

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Furnished	Agent	Location
[redacted]	8/11/55 CP meeting Waterfront Section	8/15/55	[redacted]	[redacted]

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CARE SHOULD BE USED IN REPORTING THIS INFORMATION IN ORDER THAT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT MAY BE FULLY PROTECTED

CME:ah
ccs:

- 6 - New York (Regis. Mail) (Info.)
- (1 - 100-34632 WATERFRONT SEC. DIST. 2;
- 1 - 100-28715 COMINFIL NMU
- 1 - 100- STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY;
- 1 - 100- CP LINE
- 1 - 100- CP USA-POLITICAL ACTIVITIES;
- 1 - 100-55846 [redacted]

- BA ccs:
- 100-16752 WATERFRONT SECTION DIST. 4
 - 100-1932 COMINFIL NMU
 - 100-12510 STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
 - 100-13098 CP LINE
 - 100-12537 [redacted]
 - 100-5918 [redacted]
 - 100-764 [redacted]
 - 100-12125 PAMPHLETS AND PULICATIONS
 - 100-11640 CP FUNDS
 - 100-12459 POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
- (17)

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100-95583-206

SEARCHED [initials] INDEXED [initials]
 SERIALIZED [initials] FILED [initials]
 SEP 19 1955
 FBI-NEW YORK
 J.V. WATERS [initials]

BALTIMORE, MD. SEPT. 1, 1955	
[redacted]	3

M/SAC

The text of the informant's statement is as follows:

"Baltimore, Md.
August 14, 1955

"On the morning of Aug. 11, 1955 [redacted] [redacted] for the Communist Party Waterfront Section, said there would be a section meeting on above date at 8 PM.

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"On Aug. 11, 1955 [redacted] arrived at my home at about 7:45 PM in his car. As we drove to [redacted] where the meeting was to be held [redacted] asked me if I would make a report on what has taken place aboard the SS UNITED STATES where crewmembers twice rejected the National Maritime Union contract overwhelmingly and also report on the seamen that I have been in contact with. [redacted] also asked me to report on [redacted] New York, NY. Communist Party Waterfront Organizer who visited me while he was in Baltimore, Md. July 31, 1955. I told [redacted] it was OK. We arrived at [redacted] home at about 8:10 PM. As we arrived [redacted] were leaving their home with [redacted] saying he would be right back. At about 8:25 PM [redacted] for the Communist Party of Maryland and Washington, D.C., arrived.

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[redacted] opened the meeting by saying he had two points on the agenda.

1. Report by me on the National Maritime Union.
2. Report by him on 'March of Labor', Communist Party dues and sustaining fund.

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[redacted] asked [redacted] if he would make a report on the Communist Party Conference held during the first week of Aug. 1955. [redacted] said he would give a few highlight points as he is expecting a full report from New York in letter form on the action taken at the conference.

"I gave a report as was given to me by [redacted] about the SS UNITED STATES. I also reported that I have tried to make contact with [redacted] but was never able to catch him home and that I have seen [redacted] a few times since he is ashore at present. [redacted] said [redacted] asked that we try

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M/SAC

"and get seamen like [redacted] to run for delegates position to the National Maritime Union Convention to be held in New York, NY October 3, 1955 at Manhattan Center, 8th Avenue at 34th Street. [redacted] said there might be a lot of rank and file action at this convention against [redacted] for his sell-out job on the new 1955 contract opening up the books for new membership without the membership on ships and shore voting for it and also the new proposal by [redacted] for a combined Secretary - Treasurer job in the union which the convention will decide on. [redacted] said that he received word from [redacted] that [redacted] is supporting [redacted] for the job over [redacted]

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[redacted] said he did not have much to say as he does not believe anything big will take place at present but that he and [redacted] will go out around Broadway on Aug. 16, 1955 and see if any seamen can be contacted. They will also try to get in touch with [redacted] if he is in town.

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[redacted] said he attended the Communist Party conference held during the first week of Aug. 1955 to help map a stepping up drive to defend civil liberties of the working class and the right of the Communist Party, and also the expansion of the 'Daily Worker'.

"He said the American people are approaching a crucial stage and if we as Communists are equipped with the facts we can assist the American people to realize the promise of the Geneva Conference. [redacted] said it is essential in preparing the left wing membership for the vital 1956 election. He said the Communist Party at its conference has asked for a National Campaign to end the cold war at home against civil liberties because it is nothing but a union busting move against the entire labor movement. He said the Communist Party can achieve these objectives only if the Party puts its full force behind its program. [redacted] said Americans of all political views are beginning to realize that our government cannot preach peace abroad while waging a cold war at home on a political Party such as the Communist Party. He said the Communist Party and its membership are victims simply for advocating their views on peace. [redacted] said the Geneva Conference was a 'historic meeting' which achieved an important step toward ending the cold war and only if the people

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M/SAC

"maintain their insistance upon genuine results can the Geneva Conference be successful. He said we must see to it that people in the trade unions be organized behind such a program and that discussions be held at Communist Party meetings and also at trade union meetings. [redacted] said the Communist Party must set up a Political Education Committee wherever the Party has members in trade unions as the Party must step up its drive to mobilize the masses of people in the trade unions against such trumped up charges by the government against Mine, Mill and Smelter union, that it is communist infiltrated. [redacted] asked [redacted] if the Conference had taken up the question of screening. [redacted] said an article will be run in the 'Daily Worker' on civil liberties and screening comes under that heading. [redacted] said no discussion should take place at this meeting but that we should wait until we get a report on the Conference. It was agreed. [redacted] said the dues of everyone in the Waterfront Section are paid up until Aug. 1, 1955 but that [redacted] and I were behind in our contributiuns to the CP sustaining fund. [redacted] and I paid [redacted] for the sustaining fund. [redacted] said we can now again order the 'March of Labor'. The meeting ended at about 10:12 PM"

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This memo has been compared with the original and is found to be accurate. [redacted]

The information mentioned above te the SS UNITED STATES was previously reported by the informant and is set out in my memo dated 8/18/55 beaing the same caption as this memorandum.

Information re [redacted] having been contacted by [redacted] [redacted] has been previously reported.

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Information re [redacted] instructions that efforts be made to get [redacted] to run in coming NMU election as candidates for delegates is being set out in separate memo for their respective files.

Information contained in the memo does not affect the SI status of any of the individuals mentioned therein, nor does it warrant opening new cases.

Copies of this memo are being furnished to the NYO for information-al purposes.

TO : SAC, New York (100-26603-C40) 20-10

DATE: 9/6/55

FROM : ANDREW STERTZER, SA

SUBJECT: CP, USA
District #2
Bronx County
IS - C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report of [redacted] dated 8/14/55. The original was furnished to SA ANDREW STERTZER on 8/18/55 and is filed as serial 449 in [redacted]

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In this report, [redacted] furnishes the details of a club organizers meeting of the Hunts Point-Tremont Boulevard Section of the Bronx County CP, held on 8/4/55 at the New Terrace Garden, Bronx, N. Y.

In addition to the information set forth in the report, [redacted] orally advised that at this meeting, [redacted] gave out post cards addressed to Gov. AVERELL HARRIMAN, urging him to use his executive powers in keeping the State of Florida, from dragging back one [redacted] to face charges that he escaped from a Chain Gang.

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[redacted] advised that [redacted] also distributed sample tickets to the Hiroshima Rally to be held at Carnegie Hall on 8/10/55. [redacted] made available a sample ticket received at this meeting, which is being placed in the LA of 100-126040.

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside the Bureau unless it is properly paraphrased.

- 1 [redacted] (P&C) 20-10
- 1-NY 100-319 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 97-169 ("DAILY WORKER") 7-2
- 1-NY 100-58063 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-76253 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-83726 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-95583 (CP, USA - LINE) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-109045 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-89147 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100- [redacted] (NEW TERRACE GARDEN, INC., 2145 Boston Rd., Bx., N.Y.) 7-2
- 1-NY 100-81675 (CP, USA - PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-126040 (HIROSHIMA COMMEMORATIVE COMMITTEE) 7-2

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AS:MNW
(13)

100-95583-207

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 6 1955	
FBI-NEW YORK	
J.V. [signature]	

Date of report Aug. 14, 1955

On Thursday night Aug. 4, at the New Terrace Gardens, I attended a club organizers meeting of the Hunts Point, Boulevard, Tremont Sections of the C.P. The main speaker was [redacted] who spoke on Press, and the Daily Worker subscription Campaign.

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Other people present were [redacted] [redacted] two other woman, (one later identified as [redacted] [redacted] and a fellow by the name of [redacted]

[redacted] spoke on the recent Geneva Conference, how this was the end of ten years of the Cold War and this was the beginning of a new era.

If we work correctly in in this period we can rebuild the Party through our Press and membership campaign which we must keep uppermost in our mind.

The Soviet Union has played an important role in this recent Geneva Conference and other previous Conferences for winning the Peace, and to show one instance where the fruits of these peaceful Conferences reach, just let us read in our papers the reception the people and farmers of Iowa are giving the Russian visitors who are touring this State and the most remarkable example of all was the reception given these people by the Governor of the State, who by the way was a medal of honor winner himself. He sent for them personally and tendered his greetings.

This is an added example of the changing of the times, a thing such as this could not happen a few short months back when the terror of McCarthyism and his fascist tendencies were so much in evidence.

This same McCarthy was a beaten and fallen man at the close of this last Congress, and deserted by his comrades who supported him during the last few years.

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[redacted] spoke on our participation in Mass organizations and the very important role we can play if we join and become active in them.

Att 170 100 - 95583-207

In this manner and only in this way can we hope to win their confidence and eventually to recruit them into our Party. This is our eventually aim and purpose & for no other reason.

We must keep this in mind while working in those mass organizations and realize that when we are in contact with the masses we can accomplish wonders.

On the question of the sub campaign for the Daily Worker, we have pledged to reach a certain quota by Labor Day and we must contact each and every one of our people an see if they subscribe to the Daily Worker, if not, then we must urge them to do so now during this drive, because the circulation of our Press is at an alarming low ebb, and it is miraculous that we are able to print any paper at all judging by the number of people who read our Paper, subscribers or otherwise.

The latest figures available for the daily circulation on the newsstands is 35000 daily, during the summer it drops to 25000 daily. The overall circulation is 90,000 newsstands and subscription and if we break it down still further to the output of our presses we are in very dire straights, because the output of our presses are 20,000 per hour and if we compare these figures we see that there is but a little over one hours work a night to print our Paper. This is a very serious challenge to our Party and to our membership because it is they who are the life-blood of both, therefor we must accept this challenge and go out with the zeal of years ago and bring in those Daily and Worker subs.

The question of reading and circulating our Press is one of grave importance because we need it for our every day work, and activity, in the shop, community, mass work and many other ways in which it can be of use to us.

[redacted] touched briefly on this subscription drive and urged us to follow up on our own members first and then to go out and urge others to submit their subs by Labor day.

[redacted] gave out post cards addressed to Gov. Harriman, urging him to use his executive powers in keeping the State of Florida from dragging back one [redacted] to face charges that he escaped from a Chain gang.

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[redacted] also distributed tickets to the Hiroshima rally to be held at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday Aug. 10, at 8:30 pm. Many prominent speakers would address the people on the 10th Anniversary of the dropping of the A. - bomb on this Japeneese City.

The next meeting of the club organizers would be hold in two weeks and a definite date and place would be given us later.

It would not be hold here because we have to be out of here by 10 o'clock, and a full discussion cannot follow a report so in order that a more fuller and complete discussion can be held we will hold our meeting elsewhere.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-26603-C40)

DATE: 9/6/55

FROM : ANDREW STERTZER, SA

SUBJECT: CP, USA
 District #2
 Bronx County
 IS - C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report of [redacted] dated 8/17/55. The original was furnished to SA ANDREW STERTZER on 8/18/55, and is filed as serial 451 in [redacted]

In this report, [redacted] furnished details re a contact with [redacted] on 8/15/55, and the details of a meeting of Club #6, Hunts Point-Tremont-Boulevard Section, Bronx CP, held on 8/16/55, at the home of [redacted]

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The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside the Bureau unless it is properly paraphrased.

- 1- [redacted] (P&C) 20-10
- 1-NY 100-82191 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-16868 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-117780 (PAULINE LNU: Age 65, very sick, member HP-Tre.-Blvd. Sect., Bx. CP) 20-10
- 1-NY 100-125124 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-83666 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-112292 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-13473 (SI GERSON) 20-11
- 1-NY 100-120128 ("PARTY VOICE") 7-2
- 1-NY 100-7763 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-101791 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 97-169 ("DAILY WORKER") 7-2
- 1-NY 100-95583 (CP, USA - LINE) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-79717 (CP, USA - POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-81675 (PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-80641 (CP, USA - ORGANIZATION) 12-14

b6
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AS:MNW
 (17)

100-95583-208

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 6 1955	
FBI-NEW YORK	
T.V. Waters	

Date of report Aug. 17, 1955

I visited [redacted] on Monday night Aug. 15, to ask him if he could attend at meeting of our Club (#6) at the home of [redacted] on Tuesday night Aug. 16.

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I gave him a detailed account of what transpired the last month, how I visited him a few times only not to find him home. He was on vacation he told me.

He told me that he saw [redacted] yesterday and he did not tell him anything, he also saw Pauline. She is very sick and old about 65 yrs. old, and they both paid him dues, he will bring it with him tomorrow night to the meeting.

I told him that [redacted] gave me the club receipt book before she went on vacation and if he brought the money I would give him a receipt.

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I told [redacted] I was going to see [redacted] and ask them to attend the meeting also.

[redacted] told me that he would like to read and discuss Si Gersons article in Party Voice #6 June issue, on the coming 1956 elections and registrations. He does not see his way clear to register in the Democratic Party this coming Sept. but for this reason we must discuss it at the club meeting.

I visited [redacted] but there was no one at home.

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Att to 100-95583-208

Date of report Aug. 17, 1955

A meeting of Club #6 C.P. of the Hunts Point Tremont, Boulevard Section was held at the home of [redacted] [redacted] on Tuesday night, Aug. 16. [redacted] and myself were present, [redacted] were not there.

[redacted] and I came at the same time and [redacted] opened the door and said it was a pleasure to see us, and to come in because he had other company.

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He introduced us to [redacted] [redacted] if I heard correctly a [redacted] who he later told us worked for [redacted] along with his father. He was employed there for the past [redacted] yrs.

They live in a low rent housing project.

After we were introduced, we sat down and the conversation turned to women in the home, of their endless day, of their many chores, of their tireless duties of cleaning, cooking, careing for the children etc. etc.

[redacted] gave very complimenting support to the cause of woman and both agreed that more equality must be shared by both men and women.

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[redacted] gave a resume' of family life and said that all good or bad stems from this family life.

This conversation continued for a whole hour until it was time for them to leave.

After they left we started our own meeting and the first order of business was the collecting of dues. [redacted] paid for four months for himself. [redacted] [redacted] May, June, July, August, and I gave him a receipt for the money.

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I then distributed post cards addressed to Gov. Harriman in support of the Negro [redacted] from Florida.

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We discussed briefly the Daily Worker sub drive and after this every one agreed that it was a great bargain, a saving of about fifteen dollars a year for the Daily and Sunday Worker.

But after this discussion [redacted] both said that they will continue to buy their copy at the newstand.

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[redacted] then read the article by Si Gerson on the coming 1956 registration and election. He did not read the entire article but the first and second articles on page 4 of the #6 June issue of Party Voice. The articles were, What are our main targets in 1955 even given the limits indicated? and on the question of enrollment.

[redacted] could not swallow this bitter pill that we must register in the Democratic Party, both the democrats and Republicans are of the same ilk and neither can be trusted, they are both a part of union busting, big business and would not hesitate to inflict damage upon us all.

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[redacted] agreed but we had no other choice if we wanted to register this year we had no alternative but to register and vote democratic.

It would be next to treason, both agreed if we failed to register this year because of this, and we must try and convince others to do the same, until such time when we can once again have our own Party.

[redacted] place a large part of the blame upon the labor unions because they failed to rally their members to support the right people in the last election, and because of this the A.L.P. failed to obtain the 50,000 necessary signatures, the A.L.P. was removed from the ballot.

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The question of the next meeting came up and [redacted] asked to change our meetings to Monday insted of Tuesday, and after carful consideration we agreed to try the Monday of the 29th of Aug.

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The next meeting was to take place on Monday evening Aug. 29, at 8:30 P.M.. Other people will be located and urged to attend this meeting.

[redacted] served us orange juice for refreshments and we finished the meeting by ten o'clock.

TO : SAC, New York (100-26603-640) 20-10

DATE: 9/6/55

FROM : ANDREW STERTZER

SUBJECT: CP, USA
District Number 2
Bronx County
IS - C

Attached hereto is a copy of a report of [redacted] dated 8/3/55. The original was furnished to SA [redacted] on 8/5/55.

In this report [redacted] sets forth the details of a meeting of Club 6, Hunts Point-Tremont-Boulevard Section, Bronx County CP, held on 8/2/55, at the home of [redacted]

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is suitably paraphrased.

The original report is filed as serial 447 in [redacted]

- 1- [redacted] (P&C) 20-10
- 1-NY 100-58063 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-16868 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-82284 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-83666 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-112292 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-82191 [redacted] 20-10
- 1-NY 100-51955 [redacted] 7-5
- 1-NY 100-86624 (CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) 12-14
- 1-NY 100-95583 (CP, USA - CP LINE) 12-14

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AS:MNW
(11)

100-95583-209

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 6 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J.V. Waters	

C O P Y

Date of report Aug. 3, 1955

After my appointment with [redacted] on Tuesday night Aug. 2, I went to the meeting of Club 6, at [redacted]

[redacted] answered the door and asked me to come in, [redacted] getting dressed, the night was very hot, and I doubted whether any one else would come to this meeting, although [redacted] promised to come.

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[redacted] came out dressed in shorts and commented on the continous heat and how uncomfortable it was, he also asked who else was coming tonight and when I told him he also doubted if anyone else would come to a meeting in this heat.

I told him that I visited [redacted] twice last week but he was not at home, so [redacted] said that she had his telephone number and would it be alright if she called him, I cautened her about using the phone but she said it would be o.k.

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[redacted] asked me what I thought about last Thursday night's meeting (Geneva report by [redacted] at Hungarian Restaurant on 7/28/55). I told him it was a good report and too bad that more people were not in attendance.

[redacted] did not agree that this meeting was good, and said that the speaker left out the most important fact which our Party is fighting for these days. It is true that we are for Peace, for Conferences like the Geneva Conference etc. but what is the real reason for all this clamor for Peace, this agitation among the masses, the real reason for joining the many organizations etc. This real and only reason is not that we want Peace and Peace alone but that the ultimate goal of the Party is Socialism and that should have been tied in with Colemans speech.

Att to 100-95583-209

But the speaker was carried away with the fantasy that this Conference between the great powers was mainly one of Peace and that was the real and only reason.

The speaker was carried away with the sincerity of the leaders of these Powers, and forgetting that the Capitalist and Imperialist of the World do not have their heart set on Peace, but are always plotting for world markets and world conquests. Therefore in [] estimation the speaker was carried away with the thought of Peace uppermost in his mind.

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[] said that when he was an organizer for the Party years ago, and he traveled these United States whenever he spoke before a gathering he always told a story before he gave his talk and this was the story.

There lived in a country home a father and daughter alone, one day the father became very ill and he was in danger of dying, the docter was called in and he examined the father thoroughly, he reported that the father was very ill and wrote out a perscription which he handed to the daughter with instructions that her fathers life depended on her quick return with the perscription.

The girl responded by taking the perscription and dashing out of the house, as she ran she began thinking back years ago in school on how to run and preserve her strength, she became so imbued with this thought of running that she lost all reason of why she was running, the result was that she continued to run without accomplishing her mission.

This same theme applied to the speaker last Thursday night. He was so imbued with the thought of Peace, a lasting Peace, a successful Peace Conference with others to follow but the most important task which he forgot to

impart to us was that the only reason the Party fights for Peace, fight for better housing, for lower prices, for Negro rights etc. etc. is so that we can win the masses of the people into our confidence and they will in turn help us attain to our next goal a Socialist society or Socialism.

[redacted] said that after the meeting last Thursday he approached the speaker and argued with him on this point and afterwards [redacted] was inclined to agree with him. [redacted] said that it would not have been proper of him to bring that question up during the discussion period, he would be out of order, but it was his policy from past experience to tackle such a problem with a little foresight, otherwise it would be unfair to the speaker.

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A speaker such as [redacted] should be able to answer all questions directed at him otherwise people leave the meeting with doubts in their mind.

At this time [redacted] called [redacted] [redacted] answered the phone, and from the remarks I gathered that they were away last week. [redacted] got on the phone and [redacted] asked him if he would like to come and visit with them and [redacted] either could not understand or [redacted] asked to speak with [redacted] so [redacted] took the receiver from his wife and spoke to [redacted] and from the conversation [redacted] did not want to come out to see him, it was too hot.

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[redacted] remarked that he never denied that he was a Communist to any one, why should he, there was nothing to be ashamed of and he related this story to me, when he was traveling for the Party, organizing and speaking, he was going about with a young girl from town to town, he would address the older people and she would address the young people.

They were traveling from, I believe Woodbury, Conn. to New Haven, Conn. and having no money they hitched hiked, after standing in the road for a long time they finally were picked up by this large Cadillac car, driven by a strapping young man. As they rode along this man asked

where they were going, were they father and daughter, and lo and behold he was very much shocked when [] answered that they were not father and daughter but that they were Communist and were going to New Haven to speak to the people, he to the older, and she to the younger.

And as they drove they talked and talked and finally [] asked he was, they told him and he should have no objections in telling who he was. Well he did tell them who he was and imagine their surprise when he told them that he was the local jail keeper, but as [] pointed out it made no difference to him he still had nothing to hide then and now he will always say he is a Communist to anyone.

He cannot understand why anyone should deny it or be afraid even in these trying times, but in his estimation the times will change and the people will again be free to say and do as the see fit, a good example is the recent move by the State Dept. in issuing passports where heretofore they were denied a practice which no other country imposes on its people.

I remarked that it will be a happy day when [] receives his and is allowed to travel wherever he wants to go.

I told [] that I would try and arrange a meeting for two weeks from tonight and visit the others and urge them to come also.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-26603-C40)(20-10) DATE: 11/21/55

FROM : SA [redacted]

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11

SUBJECT: CP, USA
District #2
Bronx County
IS-C

SOURCE: [redacted] (Protect by T symbol)

b7D

RELIABILITY: Who has furnished reliable information in the past.

DATE OF ACTIVITY: Written report dated 10/6/55.

DATE RECEIVED: 10/9/55

RECEIVED BY: SA [redacted]

LOCATION: [redacted]

See ser. 100-81675-18415

b6
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- 1 - [redacted] (P&C)(7-4)
- 1 - 100-82900 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - 100-72693 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - 100-85337 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - 100-80638 (CP, USA, Membership)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-96985 (CP, USA, Underground)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-81675 (CP, USA, Pamphlets and Publications)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-123590-1 [redacted] W, F, [redacted] 5'4", 125 lbs., dark brown hair, reside between [redacted] [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - 100-122826-3 [redacted] W, F, [redacted] short, 115 lbs., brown hair, reside between [redacted] [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - 100-121626-2 (ROSE (LNU) W, F, 50, 5'4", 125 lbs., grey hair, reside between Fordham and Gun Hill Road, West of Third Avenue)(20-10)
- 1 - 100-120276 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - 100-81130 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - 100-95583 (CP, USA, Line)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-86624 (CP, USA, International Relations)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-79717 (CP, USA, Political Activities)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-26603-C320(KINGSBRIDGE SECTION, BRONX COUNTY CP)(20-10)

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COPIES CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

APH APH:mcr
(21)
AM

100-95583-210 INFO-7

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 21 1955	
FBI-NEW YORK	
J.V. WATERS	

MEMO
NY 100-26603-C40

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The informant reported on a meeting of the Section Functionaries of the North West Section of Bronx County CP, held 10/4/55, at the Hungarian Hall, Southern Boulevard, Bronx, NY. The brochure on Soviet books which was distributed at this meeting will be made an exhibit in copy designated for CP, USA, Pamphlets and Publications.

COPIES CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1'

- 1 - 100-26603-C40 (MOSHOLU SECTION, BRONX COUNTY CP) (20-10)
- 1 - 100-26603-C98 (VAN CORTLANDT SECTION, BRONX COUNTY CP) (20-10)
- 1 - 100-26603-C1757 (ROBERT MINOR SECTION, BRONX COUNTY CP) (20-10)
- 1 - 100-80644 (CP, USA, Youth Matters) (12-14)

C O P Y

Report

Communist Party U.S.A
Activities

Oct. 6, 1955
New York

A meeting of section functionaries of the North-West Bronx Communist Party was held on October 4th, 1955 at the Hungarian Hall on Southern Blvd., Bronx, N.Y.

As originally planned this was supposed to be a section membership meeting, but the Regional director decided that it should be a meeting of Section functionaries only.

Present at the meeting were:

[redacted] (who is now the [redacted])
[redacted] He remarked to the meeting that "until recently I was unavailiable" - meaning that was an underground worker for the C.P. [redacted] told me at the same meeting that [redacted] (artist) who was until recently the Regional director of the same area will be [redacted] assistant.) [redacted] and an unidentified elderly woman.

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[redacted] the meeting, which started with a "report on the Geneva Conference" made by [redacted]

[redacted] said that "the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the demand of the people of the world to end the cold war and to start negotiations which will lead to a world peace have forced the capitalist governments, which are led by the United States, to go to Geneva".

He underlined that "Geneva is of great importance to us in the U.S. and to the rest of the world because it is a definate step to peacefull coexistence a po- which comrade Stalin outlined right after the end of World War 2."

att # 15100 - 95583 - 210 *ju*

While talking on Geneva he also spoke on the "war economy of the United States: We here live in an era of a false prosperity because our prosperity is based on a war economy. Our pay checks come from the billions of dollars our government is spending on the manufacture of atom bombs, war planes and all kind of war materials. No country could stand the strain of spending billions on war materials and remain economically healthy. Ending the cold war will mean the ending of production of war materials which are of no use if there is no shooting war and the big corporations will have to look in a different direction for their profits. This means that the capitalists will have to start working on the production and selling of consumer goods here and to look for markets anywhere they could find such markets. This will be possible only by expansion of trading with other countries including the countries of the Socialist world. This will be the begining of a kind of coexistence. It will also mean that the Soviet Union with it's peace policy is helping our people directly in an economic way because if we stop spending billions on war materials our taxes will be greatly reduced and billions of dollars will go on building of hospitals, schools, etc."

He also underlined that "even so (the Geneva Conference) the dangers of war are still great. These dangers come, as comrade Stalin told to us again and again, from the contradictions of capitalist economy. I'm talking about the danger of war between capitalist countries. These dangers could be and will be eliminated only when the capitalist system will be replaced by the Socialist system. We are now more than half of the way to reach this goal."

He underlined that "the immediate task of every Communist is to talk Geneva everywhere and to everyone. It is our task to make our people extremely conciuous about Geneva. We must explain to the people the meaning of the Geneva Conference and it is up to us to see that the American people demand from our government to further the cause of peace which was the aim of the Geneva Conference."

There was a short discussion on this report which was approved by the meeting.

[redacted] reported that the Bronx County of C.P. has now a new organizer and that "a reorganization is now taking place in our county."

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As far as this area is concerned, she said, the 4 existing sections - Kingsbridge, Mosholu, Van Cortlandt and Robert Minor will become one section of the North-West Bronx. Most of the members of the section Committees will become Club functionaries. The section will have 11-12 Clubs. The Youth Clubs will be eliminated. The main party activities will be concentrated in the Clubs.

The meeting approved this plan of reorganization and answering on a question of how the Clubs will function remarked: "It doesn't matter if the Club will be a community Club or a functional Club as long as the Club will function."

[redacted] also asked that the functionaries and the members of the Clubs (C.P.) should make as one of the "concentration points" of their activities to get back all the members that fell out from the party during "the last few years of the F.B.I. terror". He proposed to set a month for this work; that all former members of the party should be visited and induced to return back to the party.

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There was a distribution of a catalogue of "Soviet Books" which could be bought at 22 E. 17 St., Room 1525-27 and [redacted] asked everyone present at this meeting and all the club functionaries (who were not present) to "concentrate" on everyone, "member or functionary" to register at the Jefferson School for the Fall term of 1955. Each one took an amount of the Fall 1955 program of the Jefferson School for the Clubs.

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[redacted]

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (97-169)(7-2) DATE: 12/6/55
FROM : SA ANDREW STERTZER
SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF THE PRESS
IS-C

SOURCE: [redacted] (Conceal identity)

b7D

RELIABILITY: Has furnished reliable information in the past.

DATE OF ACTIVITY: 11/14/55

DATE RECEIVED: 11/21/55

RECEIVED BY: SA ANDREW STERTZER

LOCATION: [redacted]

- 1 - San Juan 100- [redacted] (RM)
- 1 - [redacted] (P&C)(20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-26603 (CP, USA)(12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-26603-C40(BRONX CP)(20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-23290 [redacted] (19)
- 1 - NY 100-18677 [redacted] (12-16)
- 1 - NY 100-82900 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-319 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-58063 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-82273 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-106044 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-56 [redacted] (19)
- 1 - NY 100-74519 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-109045 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-126098 [redacted] (7-6)
- 1 - NY 100-96753 [redacted] (7-6)
- 1 - NY 100-90533 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-7629 (NAACP)(7-2)
- 1 - NY 100-80675 (CRC)(7-2)
- 1 - NY 100-95583 (CP LINE)(12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-119969 [redacted] white, male, spoke at Till Rally 11/14/55)
- 1 - NY 100-122623 [redacted] female, Negro, comrade who spoke at Till Rally on 11/14/55 and stated "This present system of government must go)(7-6)

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COPIES CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

AS:mcr
(29)

100-95583-211

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 7 1955	
FBI-NEW YORK	
J.V. WATER	

MEMO
NY 97-169

Attached is a copy of a written report covering a rally in honor of EMMETT TILL, held on 11/14/55, at the Yugoslav Hall and sponsored by the NY State Freedom of the Press Association.

COPIES CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

1 - NY 100-41166 [redacted] male, white, 50's, spoke
at Till Rally 11/14/55) (7-6)
1 - NY 100-18676 (CLAUDIA JONES) (7-5)
1 - NY 100-107438 [redacted] (20-10)
1 - NY 100-125124 [redacted] (20-10)
1 - NY 100-126822 [redacted] (20-10)
1 - NY 100-23825 (BEN DAVIS) (7-5)

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b7c

C O P Y

Date of report 11-16-55

T. C. P.

At the Yugoslave Hall, on 41 St. West of Ninth Ave., on Monday night Nov. 14, I attended a rally in honor of Emmett Till, the 14 year old boy Negro who was murdered in Mississippi.

This meeting was sponsored by the New York State Freedom of The Press Association.

[redacted] of the meeting was [redacted] and the main speaker was [redacted] New York State Communist Party [redacted]

Some of those present were [redacted]

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The meeting started at exactly eight thirty, at that time there were only about seventy-five people present, by the time the meeting was over there were well over two hundred people present.

[redacted] the meeting, and announced that the meeting would be over by two minutes to eleven.

He introduced the speaker as [redacted] N.Y. State [redacted] who would bring us up to date on the Till Case.

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[redacted] in his remarks outlined the Till Case and blamed the Dixicrates for this crime, and the upsweeping attacks on the Negro people.

att # 16 100-95583-211

In this period we are facing a new situation in the struggle for Negro rights.

The May 17th order of the Supreme Court banning segregation in the public school was a historic one and this came about only through the growth of unity among the masses and Negro people.

The many Negro organizations, of which the N.A.A.C.P. was a leader helped greatly in this fight, the labor movement and white peoples organizations helped tremendously.

In this regard meetings were held all over the Country, ranging from a handful of people to hundreds of thousands in support of this struggle.

In New York recently where the pressure was put to reappoint Judge [redacted] to office was another example of Negro and White unity which paid off.

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Another was the recent banquet to Judge [redacted] where hundreds of people paid their homage to him both Negro and White, from the extreme right, to the extreme left, liberal, conservative, etc. all paid their respects for the wonderful job he has done on the bench.

Recently, in the Bronx, a group of people visited Congressman Buckley on the Till Case and did not leave until he promised to help in whatever way he could in the coming session of Congress, and to fight for the passage of Civil Rights laws.

In the [redacted] Case, where Governor Harriman has refused to intercede in his behalf, he was forced to change his position after pressure from the people.

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In the South the N.A.A.C.P. is regarded as the defender of the Negro people and it is gathering support by leaps and bounds, and the slogan free by '63 is ringing clearer and clearer as the days go by, and as [redacted] put it why not now.

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In January of 1956 at the opening of the new Congress the C.R.C. is going to sponsor a huge demonstration and rally in protest for the passage of some Civil Right legislation. The rally has the support of labor in the form of the Packinghouse union which is going to take an active part in this rally, it is circulating petitions to unseat the representatives of Mississippi because of their do nothing policy in the Till Case.

Other unions who have spoken out against this outrage are the U.S. Steel workers, the Hotel union, and their periodicals have denounced this outrage in their editorials.

Recently 350 Duke University voted to end segregation on their campus, also the Packinghouse workers in Mississippi are speaking out against these atrocities, again something new for White workers in the deep South defending Negroes.

Until recently any well known Negro leader wouldn't dare to speak out against these incidents for fear of reprisals, but now the tide has turned and we find many Negro leaders speaking out.

Red baiting has also been curtailed to a certain degree in many organizations especially the N.A.A.C.P. who leads in this fight for Civil Rights etc.

The recent international Conferences, such as in Bandung has played a very important role in this struggle for Negro and White leadership.

The Socialist world is also contributing greatly in this struggle as as pointed out the South is the battleground in this struggle for Negro Rights.

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In the U.N. recently Stretch quoted a noted Frenchman who sharply criticised the U.S. for its stand against Algeria, and saying in effect that the U.S. has to clean its own house when such incidents as the Till Case can happen in Mississippi.

In the coming of Congress in 1956, of all the delegates to this 84 Congress, New York has the largest delegation, and if we through the combined efforts join in protest against the policy they have pursued in the past, we can not but force them to adopt our Program.

[redacted] then went on to show how the Wall Street Imperialist in cohorts with the Dixicrats control and enforce such conditions in the South.

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He traced the connection of the Mississippi Light & Power Co. right down to Wall Street and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

It is this Met. Life who has pursued the discriminatory practice of not renting to Negroes in its housing projects etc.

The Dept. of Justice and att. Gen. H. Brownell are carrying out their program to a T.

[redacted] praised the Communist Party for its vigorous fight during the past ten years, with its harassment of many of our people, the jailing of others etc., but through all this Smith Act, McCarran Act, Anti-Communist law etc., we are at present fighting just as hard as ever.

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We cannot forget the many other organizations who have fought side by side with us, the labor movement, A.F.L. C.I.O. etc.

Again we were urged to work hard to get thousands of petitions from all sources to present to Washington in this next session of Congress urging passage of Civil Right legislation and for repeal of the Smith, McCarran, and Anti-Communist Control bill.

A Flyer on the Till Case would come out this Sunday or Monday (Nov. 20 or 21) put out by the Worker and we should all try to distribute copies to our friends and neighbors.

[redacted] The floor was opened for discussion after [redacted] finished talking and the first person to speak was a fellow by the name of Wally - , who related some of his experiences on the Till Case, he organized many activities, visited union leaders in his shop, spoke to the legislative Committee to take action on it. They published a mimographed leaflet for mass distribution, he visited the representative in his district a Mr. Keogh and presented him with over 3520 signatures, and after they received a very favorable committment from him.

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The next speaker a Comrade [redacted] who quoted [redacted] who said that this present system of government must go, and that the Till murder is part of this system.

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[redacted] is a white man, and [redacted] is a Negro woman.

[redacted] was the next speaker and he also related his experiences in the Bronx where delegations visited Congressman Buckley and after a time received assurance that he would demand action on Civil Rights legislation and also agreed to pass the word to the other democratic representatives when Congress convenes in January.

[redacted] also related of a situation in a P.T.A. meeting where a breakthrough was made by a Comrade and the outcome was that a representative from the N.A.A.C.P. would be present at the next P.T.A. meeting.

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This took place in the upper West Bronx in the Mosholu Concourse Area wher_ it is predominatley middle income Jewish people.

The next speaker was a man in his fifties by the name of [redacted] - who described the recent rally for Emmett Till held in the Garment Center. He was distributing the Daily Worker, he had about four hundred copies, and

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after awhile instead of selling them he claims that he gave them away and the people literally tore them from his hand that in no time they were all gone.

He urged a greater devotion to our Paper and in order to do this we must first read it ourselves, and then give it to others.

[redacted] proposed that this meeting go on record as a body, about 250 people, in sending greetings to Claudia Jones.

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The next and last speaker was [redacted] one of the Smith Act Victims of Puerto Rico, who will relate a few incidents since his release from jail.

However he wants to express his own feelings and those of his fellow Smith Act Victims back in Puerto Rico to us here tonight, and it certainly is a wonderful feeling to be here among you.

He told us about the way in which they were convicted and sentenced to jail how the trial was held entirely in English, and all during this his Comrades did not understand a word that was said.

[redacted] wanted to know how the Smith Act can be applied to Puerto Rico when they had no voice in the passage of this law, and also the U.S. claims that Puerto Rico is a Commonwealth not a territory this also is another reason why this Act does not apply to us.

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[redacted] condemned the U.S. Imperialist who have controlling interest in Puerto Rico and it is they who are the advocates of force, and violence, not us and the workers who are accused and jailed.

All during the trial there was no evidence that we committed any acts of force and violence yet we were so accused and held under high bail, which we finally raised and are free for a while.

But the people of Puerto Rico are beginning to see who are the perpitrators of force and violence and the time will come when we will win our independence from the Imperialist U.S.

[redacted] received a wonderful ovation after his talk, and the meeting closed with closing remarks by [redacted]

On my way out I spoke to [redacted] and she asked me not to forget the Club organizers meeting on Thursday Nov. 17, at the Hungarian Restaurant. I told her that I already new about it, I also told her that I spoke to [redacted] at the Civil Rights rally at Hunts Point Palace on Friday Nov. 11, and I made an appointment with him for this Wednesday Nov. 16 at his home, [redacted] said that she could not come with me, but that I should arrange some sort of dues adjustment with him because he has not paid for over one year.

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[redacted] also asked me to see [redacted] and arrange for her to visit [redacted] and register her.

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On the way out I passed a tall Negro who resembled Ben Davis, he was with a woman. I went out after him and on Ninth Ave. and 41st he entered a buick (about 1953) and the liscense number of the car was [redacted]

The meeting was over by eleven o'clock.

A program of action on the Till Case was given out at this meeting.

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (100-118525)(#7-2) DATE: 12/14/55

FROM: [redacted] SA (#7-4)

SUBJECT: BRONX COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IS - C

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- 1 - [redacted] (P & C)(#7-4)
- 1 - NY 100-47211 (STEVE NELSON)(#7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-95583 (CP, USA Line)(#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-26603-C40 (Bronx County CP)(#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-80675 (CRC)(#7-2)
- 1 - NY 100-82900 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-87248 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-76567 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (W; male; resides [redacted] #20-10)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (W; female; resides [redacted] #20-10)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-72435 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-65715 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-120276 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-85337 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-75418 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-47632 [redacted] (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-89903 [redacted] (#20-13)
- 1 - NY 100-121546 [redacted] (#7-6)
- 1 - NY 100-12959 [redacted] (#19)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (#12-15)
- 1 - NY 100- (SARAH LNU)(White; female; wide face; grey hair; about 50 years of age; affiliated with Bronx Committee for Freedom of Political Prisoners)(#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-89179 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-56244 [redacted] (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-49144 [redacted] #7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-262 [redacted] (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-13357 [redacted] #12-15)
- 1 - NY 100-114143 [redacted] (#20-11)
- 1 - NY 65-5604 (WILLIAM ALBERTSON)(#7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-78589 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-13447 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-79717 (CP, USA Political Activities)(#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-49147 [redacted] (#20-10)

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AFH:DMO
(59)

Jan

100-95583-212

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 14 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
JV. WATERS	

MEMO
NY 100-118525

SOURCE: [redacted] (Protect by T
symbol)
RELIABILITY: Who has furnished reliable
information in the past
DATE OF ACTIVITY: 11/11/55
DATE RECEIVED: 11/15/55
RECEIVED BY: SA [redacted]
LOCATION: [redacted]

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COPIES CONTINUED

- 1 - NY 100-2520 (SCOTT NEARING)(#7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-80644 (CP, USA Youth Matters)(#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-14886 [redacted] (#6)
- 1 - NY 100-96753 [redacted] (#7-3)
- 1 - NY 100-6562 (CP, Puerto Rico)(#7-3)
- 1 - NY 100-80640 (CP, USA Negro Question)(#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-68229 (VICTOR RABINOWITZ)(#12-9)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (#7-6)
- 1 - NY 100-6622 (ANDY ONDA)(#20-11)
- 1 - NY 100-27 (JAMES DOLSEN)(#7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-74560 (CP, USA Funds)(#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-50806 (GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY)(#12-16)
- 1 - NY 100-84275 (WILLIAM PATTERSON)(#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-87212 (CP, USA Colonial Matters)(#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-25857 [redacted] (#12-15) 1
- 1 - NY 100-113991 [redacted] (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-81752-Sub 11 (Compros, San Juan)(#7-3)
- 1 - NY 100-81752-Sub 2 (Compros-Pittsburgh)(#7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-121626 [redacted] (Affiliated with Committee to
Defend Steve Nelson per [redacted] (#7-6)

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- 1 - Boston (SCOTT NEARING)(RM)
- 1 - New Haven [redacted] (RM)
- 3 - Pittsburgh (RM)
 - (1 - STEVE NELSON)
 - (1 - Compros Pittsburgh)
 - (1 - JAMES DOLSEN)
- 2 - San Juan (RMAM)
 - (1 - Compros-San Juan)
 - (1 - [redacted])

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MEMO

NY 100-118525

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The informant reported on the mass meeting for the defense of STEVE NELSON and for the repeal of the "Anti labor sedition laws" held on 11/11/55 at Hunts Point Palace, Bronx, New York, under the organization of captioned committee.

The informant advised that this committee was formed in 1952 by CP members in the Bronx. The informant described the Committee as the type of Communist Group that is formed in a local vicinity for the sole purpose of agitating for amnesty for convicted CP leaders. The Committee has no membership or formal organizational set-up and becomes active only when an amnesty drive is in progress.

COPY

Nov. 14, 1955
New York.

Report

Mass Meeting for the

Defense of Steve Nelson

About 850 people (according to the estimate of the manager of Hunts Point Palace) came to the Mass Meeting for the Defense of Steve Nelson and for the repeal of the "Anti labor Sedition laws which was held on Nov. 11th, 1956 at Hunts Point Palace in the Bronx, N.Y.

The meeting was organized by the Bronx Committee for Freedom of Political Prisoners with the active participation of the Bronx County Committee of the Communist Party and the Steve Nelson Defense Committee. Although the meeting was held in the Bronx the Communist Party, the C.R.C. and the Nelson Defense Committee considered it "a city-wide meeting."

To the meeting came C.P. members and C.R.C activists from Queens, Brooklyn, Manhattan and the membership of the Bronx C.P. came out "in force", according to [redacted] member of the Bronx County Committee of the C.P.

I saw at the meeting: [redacted]

[redacted] Sarah-
(White, female, wide face, gray, about 50 years old) member of Bronx Committee F.P.P., [redacted]

[redacted] I also saw at the meeting [redacted]
[redacted] On the speakers platform were aside from the speakers: Wm Albertson and [redacted]

[redacted] of the meeting was [redacted] There was supposed to be a meeting of a Committee of 10 before the meeting started, but it never took place and it seemed that no one knew why it didn't take place.

Sarah, whom I described above, was selling tickets for the meeting at the Box office, told me that she sold 385 tickets.

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att (6) 100-95583-212

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[redacted] was selling Steve Nelson's book "The 13th Juror. He told me that he sold 45 books.

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The chairman opened the meeting with a few remarks on the "Spirit of Geneva" and that "we demand the repeal of the Strike breacking Seditious laws" and "we demand that the U.S. Supreme Court uphold the decission of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court which gave to Steve bäck the freedom which the musmanos tried to take away from him."

Scott Nearing spoke about the present conditions in the schools in the country: "McCarthyism had a most destructive effect on the cariculum in every school in the Country" and he stated that there is a shortage of some 17,000 teachers and "unless something is done about it our entire school system will breack down" He called upon the Youth of the country "to wake up, to do something to save the schools." He underlined that "the Federal government has billions of dollars to spend on arming the whole world, but Congress can not find enough money to aid our schools."

[redacted] spoke about her ancestors who participated in the American Revolution and of her grand-mother who was a leader in the suffragist movement in this country. She told about how "F.B.I. agents questioned me in connection with my asking for a pasport to the peace conference in Finland I told them; if the peace conference in Helsinki is Communist-controlled why don't you have one under capitalist control?"

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Talking about "force and violence of which the left are being charged with" she said that "al the force and violence I have seen in recent times has come from the right, not from the left."

[redacted] said that "I bring greetings to the people of New York and especialy to you, the people at this meeting, from the working class and the people of Puerto Rico."

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Speacking about the coming Smith act trial in Puerto Rico [redacted] said that the "trial will be a tragic farce. The trial will be conducted in English, the laywers, the Judge,

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the witnessess will speack English while most of the defendants do not understand one English word. What kind of a trial will it be? We will show at our trial that it is not we who are preaching force and violence. We will show that the real perpetrators of force and violence are the murderers of the Negro boy Till. We will show the whole world the true character of the United States government which oppresses the Negro people and the Puerto Rican people."

Steve Nelson spoke of his first arrest in Pittsburgh (Pa.) and that at that time he had to defend himself. "Today my brief is backed by such an organization as the American Civil Liberties Union." He also spoke of his lawyers Victor Rabinowitz and [redacted] A.F.L. lawyer "who will argue his case. Nelson said that Steve Nelson, nor Andy Onda, nor Jim Dolson committed a crime against the State of Pennsylvania. "We were arrested because of our opposition to the Korean War." He spoke of McCarthy "whos name stinks now in the nostrils of the people of America, but if we would have given in McCarthy would have been very popular today."

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Nelson told the meeting that he speacks under court restrictions. He urged the people to back him financially "so eventually we wouldn't have these shackles on our troats."

George Blake spoke on the importance of "a united front in the struggle for the civil rights of the American people." He said: "Don't be fooled. Although McCarthy has been contained McCarthyism is still very much alive." He underlined that "political arrests, deportations and Smith Act trials are still on the order of the day of the different government agencies. McCarthyism is still within our midts. Only a broad united front of the people will eventually destroy the vestige of McCarthyism and the people will begin to understand the ideas and the struggles of the left and the left will triumph."

William Patterson greeted the presence "on this platform of Professor Scott Nearing who returned to us and spoke to us about the schools in America. It was good to be on

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the same platform with [redacted] and George Blake Charney and Steve Nelson. While the colonial world is marching to its freedom and the whole world is crying for peace we here to are making our contribution by demanding freedom for Nelson and the return of civil liberties to the American people."

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He told the meeting that he is bringing "personal regards from [redacted] to this meeting and to Steve Nelson."

The collection which was made by the chairman brought in 879.15c.

In the entertainment program participated The Jewish Young Folksingers and [redacted] "the artist who refused to cooperate with the UnAmerican Activities Committee."

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The meeting was opened with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

[redacted]

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
 ORGANIZATION
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: 12-14-55

Care should be used in reporting the following information in order to protect the identity of the informant.

CG 5824-S, who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally furnished the following information to SA JOHN E. KEATING on December 8, 1955. The informant received this information in discussions with national Communist Party leaders while in New York City during the period from December 1 through 8, 1955.

National Communist Party Leadership

CG 5824-S advised that the Communist Party is preparing to re-establish the national leadership of the Communist Party. This leadership will consist of some of the persons who were originally on the National Committee of the Communist Party, plus some of the so-called secondary leadership, which consists of persons who were in the underground or were in hiding as fugitives. Indications are that the struggle for positions in the national leadership is becoming intensified, since there are more persons available than there are positions to fill.

The conditional parole period for EUGENE DENNIS and JOHN GATES will be terminated on or about December 26, 1955. Both DENNIS and GATES will return to their positions in the national leadership of the Communist Party. MAX WEISS, currently a member of the National Administrative Committee, is being considered for the position of National Executive Secretary of the Communist Party, and FRED FINE, who is supposed to be an excellent man on organization matters, is being considered for the position of National Organizational Secretary.

100-95553-263

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 19 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J.V. WATERS	

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
ORGANIZATION

Mass Meeting in New York City
Scheduled for December 27, 1955

With regard to the persons whose conditional parole is not terminated as yet, the Party members attending the National Communist Party Conference held in New York City from December 3 through 5, 1955, were advised not to contact any of these persons while in New York City.

A large mass meeting is scheduled for St. Nicholas Arena in New York City on December 27, 1955. This meeting may be held under the auspices of the Communist Party or the Committee for Freedom of the Press. Speakers will be announced in advance for this meeting. The real purpose of the meeting, however, is for the Party to put the spotlight on EUGENE DENNIS, however, DENNIS and GATES will not be announced as speakers at this meeting until December 26, 1955, or the day that their conditional parole is terminated.

Mass Meeting in New York City
Scheduled for February 27, 1956

Another mass meeting is scheduled for New York City on February 27, 1956. This meeting may be held under the auspices of either the Communist Party or the Freedom of the Press Committee. This meeting will be designed to accomplish a two-fold purpose. It will be a birthday party for WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, whose 75th birthday is on February 25, and will be designed to place the spotlight on WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. It will also serve to create a platform for a speech by BENJAMIN DAVIS, JR., whose conditional parole will be terminated on February 27, 1956.

Proposed Change of Location of
Communist Party Headquarters

The Communist Party is looking for a new headquarters, both for the National Office and for the office of the New York District. It has been proposed that space available in the Jefferson School of Social Sciences be utilized; however, the New York District is opposed to this proposition on the basis that a "red tint" would be given to this school.

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
ORGANIZATION

At the present time, a building is being considered, the exact address of which is not known to the informant; however, this building is located on 7th Avenue, approximately two blocks from the Jefferson School, and in the vicinity of 25th or 26th Street. The Party would like to have one floor in this building for the National Office, and another floor for the office of the New York District; however, the building needs remodeling, which has to be done at the expense of the tenant. The matter of remodeling expenses has delayed the decision as to whether or not this building will be rented.

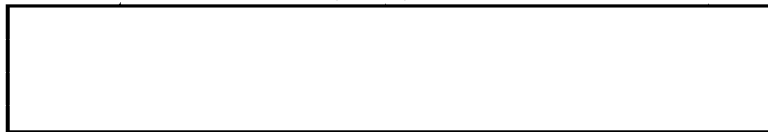
Leadership Struggle in
the New York District

CG 5824-S learned that what is termed the "Brooklyn Gang" has taken over the leadership of the New York District. A part of this leadership is as follows:

GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY, District
Organizer or Chairman;



"BROOKLYN" BEN DAVIS, Manhattan County
Organizer;



With the exception of CHARNEY, there are no "old-timers" in this group and they are not considered capable by some of the national Communist Party leaders. Thus far,

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
ORGANIZATION

[redacted] who along with ROBERT THOMPSON, [redacted] and CHARNEY, made up the Secretariat of the New York District for several years, has not been given an assignment in the New York District and is still assigned to the National Office.

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EUGENE DENNIS has suggested that JOHN GATES be put in as the District Organizer of the New York District and that he build his own organization, utilizing a few of the present leaders in the New York District, but not all of them. Therefore, a real battle for leadership in the New York District may develop.

CG 5824-S pointed out that the National Office cannot, as a general rule, tolerate a New York District which is in opposition to it, therefore, it is necessary for the National Office to bring about some changes in the New York District leadership. This problem of leadership will have to be settled prior to the contemplated National Convention of the Communist Party, scheduled for the Spring of 1956, inasmuch as the Communist Party cannot have a convention with divided groups.

Fight Concerning the
International Line of
the Communist Party

In conversations with MAX WEISS, NEMMY "NED" SPARKS, PHIL BART and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, CG 5824-S learned that an old fight regarding the Communist Party line may be raised once again. This struggle goes back to the days prior to the Foley Square trial and involved DENNIS and his forces against FOSTER and his forces. This fight, which involves international policy, is not out in the open as yet.

The essence of this disagreement is as follows:

FOSTER has been saying since 1945 that there will be another major war. EUGENE DENNIS and his followers minimize the possibility of another major war in the immediate future.

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At the present time, [redacted] and JOE STAROBIN are writing on subjects dealing with international relations in the "Daily Worker". STAROBIN's theme is that the United States

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
ORGANIZATION

has always had peaceful intensions in international relations, or at least has had no tendency toward war-like intentions. FOSTER states that the United States has a war-like tendency in international relations.

The position of [redacted] is similar to that of JOE STAROBIN and he has prepared a document in which he takes issue with the Communist Party on foreign policy. CG 5824-S stated that when MAX WEISS said that Geneva is not the beginning of the end of the cold war, as he did at the National Conference of the Communist Party held in New York City from December 3 through 5, 1955, that WEISS was polemizing against [redacted]

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FOSTER has demanded the removal of [redacted] as Foreign Editor of the "Daily Worker", stating that [redacted] has no business representing the Party at international conferences, since he has a distorted point of view. Because of this, the Communist Party - USA is telling other Communist Parties that both [redacted] and STAROBIN are personae non grata. [redacted] will be called before the National Administrative Committee of the Communist Party and told to adhere to the position of the Communist Party or to shut-up. In all probability, he will be removed as Foreign Editor of the "Daily Worker".

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STAROBIN has published a new book and the Party is preparing to blast this book, stating that it smells of Browderism. It is said that he has committed the same sin as EARL BROWDER, that is, attributing intelligence and peaceful intentions to American capitalism.

While EUGENE DENNIS and MAX WEISS support FOSTER on the issue of [redacted] and STAROBIN, as indicated previously they do not agree 100% with FOSTER's position in this matter. They will, however, carry through the necessary disciplinary action with regard to [redacted] and STAROBIN in order to comply with FOSTER's wishes and thus maintain FOSTER as a cover for the national Communist Party leadership because he is a publically known figure.

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In the meantime, all districts of the Communist Party are being told not to plan any lectures by either [redacted] or STAROBIN under the auspices of the Communist Party until further notice.

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DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
ORGANIZATION

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
- 30 - New York (REGISTERED)
 - (1 - 100-80641) (CP - USA, Organization)
 - (1 - 100-81675) (CP - USA, Pamphlets and Publications)
 - (1 - 100-) (CP - USA, Line)
 - (1 - 100-87211) (CP - USA, Factionalism)
 - (1 - 100-86624) (CP - USA, International Relations)
 - (1 - 100-26603) (CP - USA, District #2)
 - (1 - 100-) ("Daily Worker")
 - (1 - 100-) (Committee for Freedom of the Press)
 - (1 - 100-) (Jefferson School of Social Sciences)
 - (1 - 100-50806) (GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY)
 - (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-23825) (BEN DAVIS, JR.)
 - (1 - 100-) ("BROOKLYN" BEN DAVIS)
 - (1 - 100-8057) (EUGENE DENNIS)
 - (1 - 100-89816) (FRED FINE)
 - (1 - 100-9365) (WILLIAM Z. FOSTER)
 - (1 - 100-22066) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-17923) (JOHN GATES)
 - (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-14859) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-63755) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-28609) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-9573) (NEMMY "NED" SPARKS)
 - (1 - 100-) (JOSEPH STAROBIN)
 - (1 - 100-18672) (MAX WEISS)
 - (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 - (1 - 100-56579) (PHIL BART)
- 6 - Chicago (100-18953)
 - (1 - A/134-46)
 - (1 - 100-18001) (FRED FINE)
 - (1 - 100-19841) (MAX WEISS)
 - (1 - 61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
 - (1 - 100-20881) (CP - USA, Line)

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JEK:kw
(37)

TO: SAC, New York (100-) (#7-2) DATE: 12/15/55

FROM: [redacted] SA (#7-4)

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SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO DEFEND STEVE NELSON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SOURCE: [redacted] (Protect by
T symbol)

RELIABILITY: Who has furnished reliable
information in the past.

DATE OF ACTIVITY: 11/7/55

DATE RECEIVED: 11/14/55

RECEIVED BY: SA [redacted]

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LOCATION: [redacted]

- 1 - [redacted] (P & C) (#7-4)
- 1 - NY 100-12959 [redacted] (#19)
- 1 - NY 65-5604 (WILLIAM ALBERTSON) (#7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-55472 [redacted] (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-69692 [redacted] (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-56244 [redacted] (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-116658 [redacted] (#7-6)
- 1 - NY 100-121626 [redacted] (#7-6)
- 1 - NY 100-13447 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-76571 [redacted] (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-81004 [redacted] (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-89179 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-74560 (CP, USA Funds) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-50842 [redacted] (#12-15)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (#7-6)
- 1 - NY 100-27 (JAMES DOLSEN) (#7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-6622 (ANDREW ONDA) (#20-11)
- 1 - NY 100-79717 (CP, USA Political Activities) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-95583 (CP, USA Line) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-80675 (CRC) (#7-2)
- 1 - NY 100-47211 (STEVE NELSON) (#7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-31019 (Cominfil of Labor Unions) (#7-1)
- 1 - NY 100-79498 (CP, USA Veteran Matters) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-47514 (Cominfil ILGWU) (#7-1)
- 1 - NY 100-29687 (Cominfil IFLWU) (#7-1)
- 2 - Pittsburgh (RM)
 - (1 - STEVE NELSON)
 - (1 - JAMES DOLSEN)

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APH:DMO
(28)
u/c

100-95583-214

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
DEC 16 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J.V. WATERS	

MEMO
NY 100-

The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The informant reported on a meeting of captioned committee which was held on 11/7/55 at CRC headquarters, 6 East 17th Street, N.Y.C., N.Y.

This committee, also known as the Nelson Anti-Sedition Committee is an organization which is an out-growth of the CRC's activities in behalf of STEVE NELSON.

COPY

Report

Committee to Defend

Nov. 11, 1955
New York

Steve Nelson

Activities.

A meeting of the "Committee to Defend Steve Nelson" (This Committee is being called different names at different times. Before this name it was know as the "Nelson Anti-Sedition Committee") was held on Nov. 7th, 1955 at C.R.C. headquarters at 6 E. 17th St. N.Y.C.

The following members of the Committee were present at the meeting:

[redacted] Bill Albertson. [redacted]
[redacted]

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Bill Albertson chaired the meeting.

Before giving the floor to [redacted] Bill said that "we consider this an emergency meeting. Firstly, this is our last meeting before the Bronx meeting (of Nov. 11th). This Bronx meeting must be a success. It is imperative that we mobilize our forces for the last big effort to fill the hall. Secondly, as you will see from [redacted] report, that we need this week \$5,000."

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[redacted] reported that most of the pledges which were made at the meeting of this Committee with Steve Nelson were fulfilled. She said that some "comrades are still short, but some went over their quota". [redacted]

[redacted] Nelson, she said pledged \$1,000 in the name of the Pittsburgh Committee. "We got the full pledge this week-today."

She told the meeting that "we need \$5,000 this week. If the Committee will be unable to raise this sum before Saturday I will go hunting for a loan which we will have to pay back in a short time." She stated that "no matter what we are now sure that [redacted] (the lawyer) is in the case."

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att # 100-95583-214 ^{mu}

COPY

She reported on the "legal part of the case" (Nelson-State Sedition laws) which is "in good order. There is a feeling that there is a good chance to win this case because of the last decisions made by the U.S. Supreme." (desegregation of playgrounds and the ruling on trials of former G.I.'s)

Bill spoke of "two important cases which will be argued before the Supreme Court one day after another, the 15th and the 16th of November. On the 15th the Nelson case will be heard and on the 16th the case of the Communist Party's fight against the Mc Carran Act will be argued before the court. One way or another these two cases will effect the lives of every individual in the country. Bill underlined that "a favorable decision on the Nelson case will mean that Nelson, Onda and Dōlson will be free from a 20-year prison sentence. This is important, but more important is the political aspect of the Nelson case and of the Communist Party's anti-McCarran law case."

He stated that the Nelson Defense Committee will not stop working after the hearing of the Nelson by the U.S. Supreme Court. "It might take a long, long time until the court will render its decision and there is a lot of work to be done to influence the decision of the Supreme Court in this case. The business of this Committee will be to work to acquaint the left, even many lefts don't understand the political implications which underline the Nelson-State Sedition case, and the rights, the labor movement and the public in general with the issues which are involved in this case. We will have to mobilize the people and create a strong public opinion which will influence the decision of the Supreme Court. I want you to know that the Supreme Court is vulnerable to the pressure of public opinion."

He said that the Committee needs for the Nelson Case now \$15,000, "but we will need much more for the further activities of the Committee and we might as well get ready for this now."

During the discussions, which followed [redacted] report and Bill's talk, [redacted] proposed to start immediately a campaign on the Nelson-State Sedition laws case among the rank-and-file workers within the trade

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unions in New York and in other centers in the country.

[] proposed that "C.R.C. - or maybe this Committee" should coordinate the activities of all the Nelson-State Sedition Committees - "to work from one center."

[] was hired by this Committee for one main purpose - to contact labor leaders for the purpose of getting from them favorable statements on the Nelson case. Was anything done in this direction? A decision was made by this Committee on this point and there was no report on this subject. It looks strange. Whenever it concerns labor in connection with the Nelson Case all of our decisions somehow die and no one ever mentions why and what causes it's dead."

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[] expressed his opinion that "coordination of activities from a center wouldn't be good: it will amper the work of the Committee and will narrow instead of broadening the mass activities of the Nelson Committees." [] proposed the setting up of Nelson-Anti-Sedition Community Committees in New York.

Summing up the discussion Bill Albertson said: "The work of the Nelson Committee over the country, which are know by different names in different areas, is, in a way, being coordinated through the medium of the C.R.C. at least we know what these Committees are doing. We are trying to keep the Committees working on the broadest scale possible. For an example; The Pittsburgh Committee brought in the Quackers in the case for Nelson and they are absolutely anti-Communist."

"I agree that we should concentrate on working among the rank-and file of the trade unions. This should be our concentration point and I accept [] criticism. [] main work will be to work in the direction of lining up labor leaders for our side but [] just started working and there is a lot of work and our forces are very limited."

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"I don't think there is a need to set up Community Committees. We could always involve different Community groups in our work."

The meeting decided:

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Bill and [] are instructed to work out a program of action and submit same for approval by the Committee.

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Letters should be sent out to labor leaders right after the hearing of the Nelson Case by the U.S. Supreme Court. The letters should underline the following points:

1. An American Federation of Labor lawyer argued the case for Steve Nelson.
2. Anti-Communist organizations filed briefs with the U.S. Supreme for Nelson.
3. State Sedition Laws have a close of 'the right to work' which "is actualy a strike-breacking device and many states are taking advantage on this close."

To get statements on the above points from labor leaders and publicize them on a wide, national scale.

[] told the meeting the he and a group of his veterans "might go Washington" to be there when the U.S. Supreme Court will hear the Nelson Case. "as of today we didn't reach a definite decission on this."

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[] proposed the organization of a mass delegation to see Attorney General [] "It would be fine if we could organize such a delegation of about 200 people at the meeting on November 11th."

Bill announced that Steve Nelson will be in N.Y. on Nov. 10th and 11th. "He is willing to appear at house parties if such could be organized on short notice.

No decission was made on [] proposal to organize a delegation to [] "Leave this to the Committee of 10 to decide this at the meeting on the night before the start of the mass meeting."

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It was decided that every member of the Nelson Defense Committee will concentrate from now on on selling tickets for the Nov. 11th meeting.

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Bill was authorized to prepare resolutions on the Nelson Case and on the Smith Act cases for adoption at the Nov. 11th meeting. These resolutions should first be approved by the Committee of 10 at its 7 o'clock meeting on the evening of the big meeting of Nov. 11th.

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[redacted] undertook to cover the Garment and Fur area with leaflets on the Nov. 11th meeting.

[redacted]

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TO: SAC, NEW YORK (100-26603-040)(#20-10) DATE: 12/16/55

FROM: [redacted] SA (#7-4)

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SUBJECT: CP, USA
BRONX COUNTY,
DISTRICT #2
IS - C

SOURCE: [redacted] (Protect by
T symbol)
RELIABILITY: Who has furnished reliable
information in the past.
DATE OF ACTIVITY: 11/1/55
DATE RECEIVED: 11/9/55
RECEIVED BY: SA [redacted]
LOCATION: [redacted]

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The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

The informant reported on a meeting of a CP club of the North-West section of the Bronx County CP, held on 11/1/55 at the apartment of [redacted] Avenue, Bronx, NY.

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- 1 - [redacted] (P & C)(#7-4)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-85337 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-120276 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-75829 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (UNSUB, White, male, light complex, 5'7"; about 30 years old; [redacted] unable to furnish additional descriptive data)(#7-6)
- 1 - NY 100-75418 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-4931 (CP, USA)(#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-80644 (CP, USA Youth Matters)(#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-80675 (CRC)(#7-2)
- 1 - NY 100-95583 (CP, USA Line)(#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-47211 [redacted] (#7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-79717 (CP, USA Political Activities)(#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-80638 (CP, USA Membership)(#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-74560 (CP, USA Funds)(#12-14)

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CPH AFH: DMO
11/16/55 (16)

100-95583-215

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
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FBI - NEW YORK	
J.V. WATERS	

COPY

Report

Communist Party U.S.A.

Nov. 5, 1955
New York

Activities

A meeting of a Communist Party Club of the North-West Section of the Bronx Communist Party was held on Nov. 1st, 1955 at [redacted] apartment, 1D.

The following were present at this meeting:

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[redacted] (he); Harold; (artist)(now secretary of the North-west section of the C.P.) [redacted] organizer of the Club, [redacted] and one unidentified person: male, light complexion; about 5'7"; about 30 years old; and [redacted]

[redacted] the meeting.

She told the meeting about the reorganization that took place in the Section: the region was abolished; the section consists of a part of the former region and takes in the territory from Fordham Road to Gun Hill Road and from Webster Ave. to Broadway. The Youth Club was also abolished.

She spoke of the "Geographical inconvenient" for some members of this club but we were forced to do this for reasons of "club activities:" take the Club in Al's area: "This club consists of comrades who work in P.T. Al is not interested in this work nor is Sam. This club might get interested in developing activities in the Community; mass activities; work in the right wing organizations, etc. [redacted] is C.R.C. Now we will have to find out who is interested in which mass, right-wing organization. This we will do gradually but we know that everyone here is capable of doing mass work and this is the work our party is presently concentrating on." She said that she is not sure if this club will remain as it is or there will be some further changes but the club will start working on the assumption that "this club will remain as is."

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[redacted] claimed that it's very inconvenient for them to come to this place for a meeting; they had to take cab's

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att # 100-95583-215

COPY

and "even the cab driver had a hard job to find his way." On this point the meeting decided: "Well, we will meet again and see..."

[redacted] said a few words about the meeting which will take place in the Hunts Point Palace on Nov. 11th. (To [redacted] "I am talking about your meeting." [redacted] "Well, I helped organizing it, but it is not my meeting. The County Committee got 1,500 tickets for this meeting-so, let's consider it as our meeting") She underlined the "importance of this meeting (Nov. 11th) which is a part of the struggle for civil rights, for the freedom of Steve Nelson, against the vicious state Sedition laws and against McCarthyism."

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She urged everyone to come to the meeting and to sell tickets to friends and bring them to the meeting. She gave out 30 tickets to those present at this club meeting.

After the payment of C.P. dues and the registration of [redacted] led the "educational" part of the meeting on the "Geneva Conference." He tried to bring out the points that the "Geneva Conference of the top 4 leaders brought to the people of the World the idea that war between East and West is not inevitable; that the differences could be settled at a round-the-table discussion; that the Soviet Union's entire foreign policy is a peace policy." He also underlined that "while our government was forced to go to Geneva and while there Eisenhower, as he himself confessed, saw that the Soviet Union is genuinely for a World peace. Nevertheless when he came back he started to doubt his own conviction on the peaceful aims of the Soviet Union. He did this turnabout, no doubt, under the pressure of the McCarthyites in his own party and outside of his party."

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He also underlined that "The Spirit of Geneva had a tremendous effect on the people of the World and on the American people. No matter what but the people started thinking in terms of peace and I don't think there is any possibility to make the people think again in terms of war. And if Geneva accomplished only this-we gained immensalely from the Geneva Conference."

COPY

He also stated that "the spirit of Geneva also left a big impression on our own struggle for civil liberties. Although our fight for civil rights is not over, one could sense a new spirit and feel a new wind blowing in the direction of civil rights in our country."

There followed a short discussion. Everyone agreed with [redacted] remarks. [redacted] added: "It is the business of our Communist Party and of every Communist to plant the spirit of Geneva-the spirit of peace, freedom and civil rights-in the hearts and in the minds of the American people, who are allready begining to understand who and why created the big lie of the Communist conspiracy."

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[redacted]

NEW YORK, N. Y.
DECEMBER 22, 1955

AIR-TEL

BUREAU

UNSUB, ALIAS [REDACTED] SM - C.

Reference telephone call of Supervisor James Bland of Bureau, 12:15 p.m., 12/22/55. LOUIS F. BUDENZ interviewed 12/22. BUDENZ advised that in October of 1953, following the secret National CP Conference, a pamphlet was issued entitled, "New Opportunities in the Fight for Peace and Democracy," by [REDACTED]. This pamphlet received widespread distribution and attained the status of a manifesto in that it was referred to by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER in Political Affairs as being authoritative. This pamphlet has become the basis for the entire CP USA line. The name [REDACTED] is not known to BUDENZ as a leading Communist in the past or present, and BUDENZ concluded it to be an assumed name. BUDENZ eliminated WILLIAM Z. FOSTER as author of pamphlet in view of fact his name was not used. BUDENZ eliminated EUGENE DENNIS as author because he was in jail at time of publication and he discounts the possibility the pamphlet could have been written by DENNIS while in jail. BUDENZ eliminated GIL GREEN as author in that it would not have been the role usually played by GREEN, who generally confines his writings to organizational matters. By the above process of elimination BUDENZ concludes with moral certainty that the author of the pamphlet had to be a Comintern representative. BUDENZ offered the speculation that he visualizes the author of the pamphlet as coming from behind the Iron Curtain to the secret conference to deliver the report. BUDENZ did not further speculate as to this individual's identity. BUDENZ characterized the pamphlet as being an extremely important fundamental document. BUDENZ stated he felt so certain that only a Comintern representative could have been the author, he contacted BEN MANDEL and suggested MANDEL give consideration to instituting inquiries in an effort to determine [REDACTED] identity. BUDENZ stated in conclusion he was certain as to the current existence of a Cominform apparatus in the CP USA, basing this statement on his past knowledge of the CP. BUDENZ could offer no specific information to corroborate this statement. Past efforts by NYO to determine true identity of [REDACTED] met with negative results.

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-117884)
1 - NY 66-6709 (P & C) (7-4)

APH:DA
100-117884 (7-6)
(7)

100-95583-216
KELLY ARCHER INDEXED
1 - NY 100-95583 FILE CP USA LINE (12-14)
1 - NY 100-89002 CP USA (12-14)

NEW YORK
J.V. WATERS

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 12/29/55

TO: SAC, New York (100-95583)

FROM: ROBERT C. HAINES, SA

SUBJECT: CP, USA; LINE

~~15-C~~
15-C

Identity of Informant: NY 1642-S*

Reliability: Who is in a logical position to furnish reliable information.

Date: 11/9/55

Location of Original: 100-9308-1B32, photo # 43-50, 58.

[redacted] on 11/9/55 furnished information concerning the above captioned (individual - organization), which information was maintained in the residence of [redacted]

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[redacted] may be documented as follows:

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 6/22/55 that the Harlem Regional CP leadership at that time consisted of [redacted] OSCAR JAMES, [redacted] The informant further stated on 7/14/55 that [redacted] was reported in over-all charge of the Harlem Region CP and was to operate the Harlem Regional Headquarters.

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Information furnished by [redacted] should be carefully paraphrased to conceal the informant's identity.

Information furnished by [redacted] is set forth below. Where this information is not set forth in its entirety as it appears in context, it is suggested that the original exhibit be reviewed.

Information furnished by [redacted] as set out below is believed to have been in the possession of [redacted]

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RCH: PAT /maf

100-95583-217
SEARCHED... INDEXED...
SERIALIZED... FILED...
DEC 29 1955
FBI - NEW YORK
J.V. WATERS

MEMO
100-

[redacted] of
Association of Internes and Medical Students (AIMS), maintains
space at [redacted] in the apartment occupied by [redacted]

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[redacted] On the basis of information furnished by [redacted]
[redacted] is presently believed to be actively engaged in the
organizing and recruiting of members into professional branches
of the CP and also in the COMINFIL into leading doctors
organizations. (INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PARAGRAPH IS
FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE DISSEMINATED
OUTSIDE THIS BUREAU UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.)

NY 100-95583

Informant furnished nine handwritten pages which contained information believed to be a critique of the Communist Party. The date this critique was written is unknown.

It is believed that the above-mentioned pages are in the handwriting of [redacted] previously mentioned.

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Photograph 43 through photograph 50 are as follows:

1. There are many areas in which our work and the work of adult groups overlap and many ways in which both groups can advance the war in which each are engaged, but these have suffered to date. We believe this is due mainly to:

- A. Lack of agreement in interpretation of the line.
- B. Less than optimal organizational ties.

2. Among the many young people the position and role of this has been to diminish in importance and as a result their entire work has suffered.

[redacted] goes on throughout the rest of the pages to set out proposals for streamlining the operations of the various organizations of the CP including youth organizations, negro organizations and organizations within the medical profession.

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Attached are photographs 43 through 50 and 58 which contain the ~~building~~ information as set out above.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-51820) (7-2)

11/18/55

[redacted] SA

JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
IS-C

SOURCE

[redacted]

CHARACTERIZATION

Who has furnished reliable information in the past

CONCEALMENT

Conceal and paraphrase to protect identity

DATE AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY

Meeting second year class, Marxist Institute, 10/24/55.

DATE RECEIVED

10/28/55

AGENT

[redacted]

LOCATION

Attached hereto is a copy of information furnished orally and received as above indicated.

The information has been transcribed and the original copy was subsequently initialed by the informant.

- 1 - [redacted] (P & C) (12-16)
- 1 - 100-26033 (DAVID GOLDWAY) (7-2)
- ① - 100-95583 (CP, USA Party Line) (12-14)

*Photostatic copy to
100-81752 (CPUSA-Campro)*
TST

JJI:mjf
(4)

INFO →

100-95583-218

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C O P Y

RE: Second Year Class Marxist Institute, Jefferson School of Social Science

On October 24, 1955, the Second Year Class of the Marxist Institute met at the Jefferson School of Social Science. Dave Goldway lectured concerning the Communist Party Policy throughout the United States. He stated that he was bringing it to the attention of the students so that they in turn might think about it and suggest practical means for putting it into effect.

Goldway stated that a main objective of the CP was to weaken the State (Lenin interpretation of meaning of State) so that the CP may work more openly. Goldway stated further that the Party was seeking a temporary stage in society, somewhere between Capitalism and Socialism. He stated that this stage would be brought about after the state had been weakened. He stated that it would be then possible to move the masses of the people into this temporary state and then educate them to accept the inevitable stage of socialism which would follow. Goldway stated that the temporary stage would be necessary since the working class today will not accept socialism.

To bring about this temporary stage, Goldway stated, the entire party was geared to United Fronts. He stated that the CP desired all members to go out and work with anybody or any organization to bring about this Temporary stage.

Goldway stated that by doing that and by the Party coming more into the open which depends on the Geneva Talks, Disarmament and Supreme Court decisions the State will be weakened and the desired temporary stage will come about.

I have read the foregoing statement. It is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/

[Redacted Signature]

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100-95383-21 [Handwritten]

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-88)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-87211) 12-14

SUBJECT: CP, USA FACTIONALISM
IS-C

DATE: 1/5/56

On 12/2/55, NY 1317-S*, who had access to the National Headquarters of the CP, 268 Seventh Avenue, NYC, was contacted by Agents of the NYO.

Informant made available for photographing a seven page typed document dated 11/7/55, and directed "To the National Committee." This document is signed "Comradely yours" WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

A review of this document reflects that it is a severe criticism of [redacted] and JOSEPH STAROBIN on such issues as the Party's analysis of the imperialistic policy of America, the understanding of war danger, the fight for peace, the Party's attitude towards the Soviet Union, and the conception of American exceptionalism, etc. Photostats of this document as made available by informant are being attached to copies of this communication for the Bureau and New York Divisions with the exception of the original New York copy which has a photograph attached. Negatives of this information may be located in New York file 100-4931-14599.

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2-Bureau (100-3-88) (RM)
1-100- (CP, USA Line) (RM)
1-NY 100-95583 (CP Line)
1-NY 100-9365 (William Z. Foster 7-5)
1-NY 100- [redacted] 7-2)
1-NY 100-13480 (Joseph Starobin)
1-NY 100-86624 (CP, USA International Relationships)
1- [redacted]
1-NY 100-87211

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DR:md
(10)

100-95583-219

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FBI - NEW YORK	

1/5/56

November 7, 1955

To the National Committee:

Comrade:

About four months or so ago, comrade [redacted] addressed a document to the Party leadership, in which he challenged the line of the Party at half a dozen or more key points. These points included such vital questions as the Party's analysis of the world imperialist domination policy of American imperialism, its understanding of the war danger and the fight for peace, its attitude towards the Soviet Union, its conception of American exceptionalism, its interpretation of American bourgeois democracy, etc. All these criticisms came sharply from the right.

Never, to my knowledge, has a member of the Party so boldly and directly challenged the main line of the Party, as was done in this document, without being promptly and sharply called to order for it. Obviously, such a harmful document cannot be allowed to stand unchallenged. Comrade [redacted] should be summoned to self-critically repudiate his attacks upon the Party line and if he refuses to do this, the Party should undertake directly the task of correcting him. In passing, I may say that much, if not all of comrade [redacted] position is also shared in by Comrade Joe Starobin.

Here I cannot comment upon all the right deviations and distortions made by comrade [redacted] in his document. Let me deal briefly with but one of them. This is his grossly erroneous attitude towards the Party's struggle for peace and against the war danger, particularly in the period between the cease-fires in the Korean war in 1953 and the holding of the Big Four Summit Conference in Geneva, early in 1955. Comrade [redacted] confusionism has also been reflected, before and since, in his many articles on the peace question in The Worker and the Daily Worker, to the definite injury of these papers and the anti-war fight of the Party.

During the pre-Geneva period numerous efforts were made to correct comrade [redacted] wrong line, but to little or no avail. Among these efforts, a year or so ago, just prior to the holding of the first Geneva conference which brought an end to the Indo-China war, I wrote a letter to the Administrative Committee

att # 7 to 100-95583-219

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criticizing comrade Starobin's writings. A full discussion was held by the committee and comrade Starobin's false position on the war matter was unanimously condemned. This sharp criticism had a lasting effect, however. Consequently, somewhat later on, the situation in regard to the war matter, I wrote a second letter on the matter this time to the national committee. This letter was not sent beyond the administrative committee, however, leaving comrades feeling that the matter would probably be straitjacketed out without raising it as a major issue before the national committee. It has not, however, been possible, during the intervening months to correct the situation. On the contrary, in comrade [redacted] document, as well as in the recent letter, he still adheres to his wrong position on the war and many other questions.

The substance of comrade [redacted] (and also comrade Starobin's) attitude on the above mentioned questions (which he makes evident in his document) is that, in the opinion of the Big Four "summit" conference in Geneva there was no real danger of war. It was all the result of lies, bluff, and bluster on the part of the imperialists. He declares that there was no actual danger of war involved, however, that the street never had any will or intention to launch a war. Therefore, if those who thought there was actual danger of war were only including themselves there, it was simply a gross error, a delusion of the people, including all the great parties, false victims.

Comrade [redacted] argues that the charges, propagated by American imperialism, to the effect that the world was threatened with a great war was a monstrous delusion. He declares that there was no longer any danger of war from that point of view. He characterizes the charges made by the imperialists as a gross error, a delusion of the people, including all the great parties, false victims. He declares that the charges were made in the realm of the imperialists, and that the charges were made in the realm of the imperialists.

there never
of American



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[REDACTED]

... that it was all a self-illusory hoax, definitely had, and still has dangerous negative effects and implications.

Thus, in the period prior to the Big Four Geneva "summit" conference the [REDACTED] notion was in flagrant contradiction to the most obvious realities and it flew into the face of mountainous facts to the contrary. What other possible sane interpretation could be placed upon the aggressive post-war foreign policies of American imperialism except, as the peace forces declared, that they constituted a serious danger of atomic world war? Among these warlike American policies may be mentioned, the gigantic annual war appropriation of the U.S. government, the building of its bases all over the world aimed directly at the USSR and other socialist countries, the creation of the network of aggressive and heavily subsidised military alliances in Europe and Asia, the attempt to prolong and to spread the Korean and Indo-China wars, the efforts at provoking civil wars in People's China, East Germany, and other countries, the practice of atomic diplomacy, of "massive retaliation", of so-called "liberation", and of atomic war threats, the cultivation of an intensive war hysteria in this country and abroad, and many similar pro-war activities. One would have to be a political child or a rank opportunist to believe, as comrade [REDACTED] would have us do, that there was no war danger whatever in all these violent and threatening military activities.

It was these obvious war threats that eventually led the peoples of the world, including all the Communist parties, to conclude that they were menaced with a serious danger of a terrible atomic world war, and they began to take active steps to block and to liquidate it. In consequence the world peace-loving masses developed the most powerful and successful anti-war movement in the history of the world, dating particularly from 1947 on, when President Truman launched the Truman doctrine and the Marshall plan.

Among the more outlandish features of this great defensive movement against the warlike activities of American imperialism were, the forced draft development of the heavy industries of the USSR, People's China, and the People's Democracies, the mobilisation of the armed forces of these socialist countries, the militant

[REDACTED]

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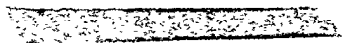
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and victorious road to the liberation of Indo-China, the world-
 wide struggle against the aggression of the U.S. "monopoly" of the atomic and
 hydrogen bombs, the result of the intense and strenuous world-wide campaign
 of the peoples of the East and West, led by thousands of other democratic
 nations, against the aggressive world policy of the USSR
 and the United States, the Charter of the United Nations,
 This great anti-imperialist struggle, not only against the general danger
 of atomic war (which was once scoffed at as a mere fantasy), but
 against the imperialist adventures and the shufflings and maneuverings
 of the imperialists on all streets, including the Marshall and Truman plans, the
 Korean and Indo-China wars, the "Marshall Plan" and its world-wide allies
 and friends.

The ultimate result of this tremendous world fight against the war danger,
 the Big Four summit conference is believed to have forced it to lay aside, at least for the
 time being, its looming threat to deluge the world with a great atomic war bloodbath.
 This was one of the greatest and most victories ever won by the world's peoples on an
 international scale.

Of course, we must not overestimate this victory by concluding that the war
 danger has been thereby completely eliminated. We must always be conscious of
 the fact that the United States is still maintaining its gigantic military apparatus
 and is still continuing its imperialist adventures from a position of
 strength, which provides the basis for the violent policy of imperialist expansionism.
 Significantly, even at the Big Four conference, as was noted at the November Seventh
 anniversary of the end of World War II, the old imperialist legend regarding the war
 danger, the "Marshall Plan", the "Marshall Plan" and the aggressive
 policy of the United States, the "Marshall Plan", the aggressive
 street warmongers dare once
 again to pour hot water from
 the Big Four conference came into

100



session in Geneva.

During the very crucial period of this great world anti-war struggle, between the end of the Korean war and the holding of the "summit" conference in Geneva, comrade Stark openly expressed his contradictory theory that all the agitation against the active war danger was quite beside the point, because there was no such danger in serious reality - that the whole war issue was simply a great hoax. According to him, not only was there no danger of war from the USSR (which was true enough), but also not from the United States (which was a basic misrepresentation). Inasmuch as comrade [redacted] wrote extensively in The Worker and the Daily Worker on foreign affairs, his erroneous ideas, which were reflected in his articles consequently were spread widely through our Party and its mass following. The same was also generally true of comrade Starobin's extensive writings.

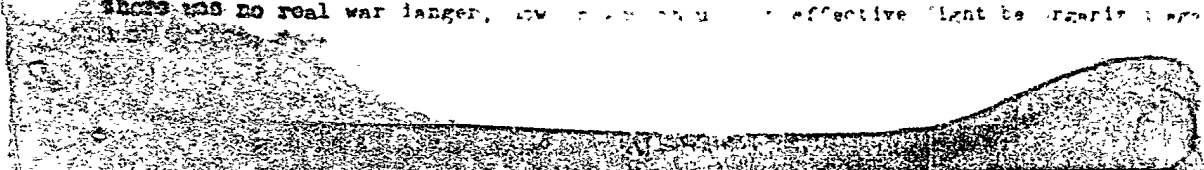
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Comrade [redacted] absurd theory that there was no real war danger collided directly with the contrary universal opinion of the world peace forces. This opinion, stated in innumerable documents of all the Socialist countries, of every Communist Party in the world, and of countless trade unions, and other peace organizations of all sorts, expressed in sharpest terms the realistic conclusion that there was currently an active war danger and that it had to be fought aggressively. If comrade [redacted] had been right then all these vast peace forces were flatly wrong. If his notion that the war danger was only so much bluff was correct, then all the massive anti-war efforts of the peace forces -- including the intensive military build-up of the Socialist lands, and the tremendous general anti-war agitation of the great masses all over the world, was just so much useless and wasted effort, the result of the peoples being victimized by a great hoax. The peoples were all fooled, except comrade [redacted] (and Starobin) who alone saw and stated the absurdity that American imperialism was fundamentally peaceful and had never had any initiative of making war against the USSR, the people's China, and the people's democracies.

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The general effect of an acceptance of comrade [redacted] no-war-danger theory would have been to sabotage the fight against the war danger for peace. For, if as he said, there was no real war danger, why then should an effective fight be organized against it?

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its logical implication would be for the peace forces to sit calmly on their hands and, in practice, to surrender the field to the warmongers. The peoples of the world, with their keen sense of political reaction, and with their Marxist-Leninist leadership, were not, however, guilty of such supreme nonsense. On the contrary, correctly perceiving the war danger, they conducted a world-wide unprecedented anti-war struggle, with the highly important results that were registered at the Big Four "summit" conference in Geneva.

It may be argued that all this - however vital it was before Geneva - is now a matter of history and therefore has no significance at the present time. But to conclude thus would be a gross error. The fact is that the whole issue has a continuing significance for our Party. This for at least three important, related reasons:

For one thing, Comrade [redacted] with his erroneous ideas about the fight against the war danger, which are constantly reflected in his articles in The Worker and the Daily Worker, basically underestimates what took place in Geneva. The whole substance of [redacted] position would have us believe that what transpired in Geneva was simply that American imperialism changed its foreign policy from one of bluff and bluster to one of a more amiable tone and more readiness to sit into international conferences. If this were true, it would be of no great shakes and of but little importance to the peoples of the world. The reality, however, was far more significant. What happened, and this was made quite clear by our Party's statement following the Big Four conference at Geneva, was that the main foreign policy of American imperialism, its pro-war policy, got a hard blow in the face. In other words, the peoples of the world were a major victor in the process.

By the same token, Comrade [redacted] as he presented the situation, would rob the peoples of the Big Victory they won at Geneva. For actually, if, as he says, there was no real danger of war, then surely the peoples did not win anything substantial. It is precisely because it is so dangerous to change its pro-war tone a bit, that American imperialism is so determined to keep the peace forces out of the victory. The Party's position is clear, but all this

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that of every other Communist Party in the world. He would also leave our Party confused as to whether, in the period prior to Geneva, it had been engaged in a vital struggle against threatening war, or merely in an empty sham battle.

Comrade [] by underestimating what actually happened at Geneva, also mis-estimates the difficulties that are occurring to American imperialism following that conference. If, as Clark would have us believe, only the propaganda of American imperialism was changed at the conference, this would not be of any great embarrassment to American imperialism. But, as we have repeatedly stated, American imperialism was given a serious blow by the aroused pro-peace peoples of the world. The full extent of this blow only the coming period can reveal, but that it was a serious one is already evident from the growing contradictions in the American imperialist camp and the outcries of its spokesmen that they were outwitted and defeated at Geneva by the Russians. The clear fact is that, following Geneva, there has been a basic weakening of the whole anti-Soviet, anti-People's China war alliance, so laboriously and expensively constructed by the political agents of Wall Street. Comrade [] errors would lead us astray on all this vital matter.

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Obviously, for the above and other reasons, it is necessary, without further delay, for the Party to reject comrade [] opportunist ideas regarding the pre-Geneva fight against the war danger and about the "summit" conference at Geneva. Such confusionism cannot be allowed to run rife in the Party. Confusion on foreign policy is all the more impermissible on the part of comrade [] because he is the foreign editor of the paper and thus has a strong influence in shaping the opinions of our Party membership. At the same time, the Party should correct comrade Clark regarding the many other erroneous ideas contained in his recent document.

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Comradely yours,

Wm. Z. Foster

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (100-118525) (#7-2) DATE: 12/28/55

FROM: [redacted] SA (#7-4)

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SUBJECT: BRONX COMMITTEE FOR
FREEDOM OF POLITICAL PRISONERS
IS - C

SOURCE: [redacted] (Protect by
T symbol)
RELIABILITY: Who has furnished reliable
information in the past.
DATE OF ACTIVITY: 11/16/55
DATE RECEIVED: 11/22/55
RECEIVED BY: SA [redacted]
LOCATION: [redacted]

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The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

- 1 - [redacted] (P & C) (#7-4)
- 1 - NY 100-26603-640 (CP; USA Bronx County) (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-89179 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-80675 (GRC) (#7-2)
- 1 - NY 100-18056 (JACOB "POP" MINDEL) (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-41932 (MARION BACHRACH) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-13447 [redacted] (#20-10)
- 1 - NY 100-74560 (CP; USA Funds) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-47211 (STEVE NELSON) (#7-5)
- 1 - NY 100-95583 (CP; USA Line) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-121626-2 [redacted] (#7-6)
- 1 - NY 100-79717 (CP; USA Political Activities) (#12-14)
- 1 - NY 100-47514 (Cominfil ILGWU) (#7-2)
- 1 - NY 100-29687 (Cominfil IFLWU) (#7-2)
- 1 - NY 100-26603-641 (CP; USA Queens County) (#20-13)
- 1 - NY 100-26603-643 (CP; USA Kings County) (#20-11)
- 1 - NY 100-2545 (VALB) (#7-2)
- 1 - NY 100-50806 (GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY) (#12-16)
- 1 - NY 100-96753 [redacted] (#7-3)
- 1 - NY 100-6562 (CP; USA Puerto Rico) (#7-3)
- 1 - NY 100-127175 (Committee to Defend Steve Nelson) (#7-2)

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- 2 - San Juan (RMAM)
 - (1 - [redacted])
 - (1 - CP; USA San Juan)

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APH:DMO
(24)

100-95583-220

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MEMO
NY 100-118525

The informant reported on a meeting of the above captioned committee which took place on 11/16/55 at [redacted] the residence of [redacted]

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The informant advised this committee was formed in 1952 by CP members in Bronx County. He described the Committee as the type of Communist group that is formed in a local vicinity for the sole purpose of agitating for amnesty for convicted CP leaders. According to this informant, the Committee has no membership or formal organizational set-up and becomes active only when an amnesty drive is in progress.

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Report

Bronx Committee for
Freedom of Political
Prisoners Activities.

Nov. 18, 1955
New York.

Nine members of the "Bronx Committee for Freedom of Political Prisoners" came to a meeting on November 16th, 1955 which took place at [redacted] at the apartment of [redacted]

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The agenda consisted of the following 3 points:

1. Report on the Nelson meeting of Nov. 11th.
2. The case Jacob ("Pop") Mindel.
3. The luncheon for Marian Bachrach.

[redacted] of the meeting was [redacted]

The meeting started with a report of [redacted] on the expenses and income of the Nelson meeting of Nov. 11th, 1955 at the Hunts Point Palace in the Bronx, N. Y. She told the meeting that her report should be considered as a "partial report only-" that there will be more bills to pay out and that more money will come in for the sale of tickets and that "there is a possibility that more donations will come in."

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[redacted] report shows the following "incomplete figures:"

Income:

From tickets sold at the door: \$197.50
From collection at the meeting 979.15 (She explained that the original report that the collection brought in \$879.15 was incorrect).
Up to date there is an income \$1,385

Expenses:

Paid for hall \$200. Tip to manager of the hall \$15. Paid to Folksingers \$35; to artist \$50; to Printer \$143. Adv. #16.00 (expects more bills from Printer and for advertisements).

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Turned over to the Nelson Defense Committee \$600 and paid to Steve Nelson \$45. (railroad fair from and to Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Alltogether the expenses up to date (including postage, stationary, phone calls, etc.) amounted to \$1.245.

The meeting approved this report. It was decided not to turn over any more money to the Nelson Defense Committee until the time when a full and final report on the expenses and income of the meeting (Nelson) will be made to this Committee, "which might take a month or more."

[redacted] said that he would like to say a few words about the Nelson meeting: "a kind of Political evaluation."

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He said that "the Nelson meeting of Nov. 11th should be considered of great political importance. It was the first big political mass meeting that took place in the past 8 or 10 years. I don't think that for the last 8-10 years such a meeting took place anywhere in the country. An important point is also the fact that it was the Bronx Communist Party's efforts which were responsible for packing up the hall. Although offically the responsibility for the Nelson meeting was the work of our Committee (Comm. for Freedom of P.P.) but we know that if the Bronx C.P. would have not give us its full cooperation the Hunts Point Palace could not have been filled up." He also spoke about the "important contribution" made by the speakers and the "enthusiasm of the audience which expressed the determination of the people to fight for the preservation of the Bill of Rights."

[redacted] agreed that the Nelson meeting was "of great political importance" and that the major part of credit for the success of the meeting should go to the Bronx C.P. but, [redacted] underlined that "credit should also go to the Nelson Defense Committee for envolving in the work for this meeting different groups in the different New York boroughs, such as the Furriers and Garment Workers in Manhattan, C.P. organizations in Queens and in Brooklyn and the Lincoln Brigade."

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[redacted] added: "of course we recognize the fact

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that our county committee (C. P Bronx) did a good job by organizing the Bronx for the Nelson meeting we must not overlook the contribution made by the people and organizations from the New York area. I personally don't consider the Nelson meeting as a strictly Bronx meeting. It was an all New York meeting which took place in the Bronx."

In closing the discussions on this point [redacted] remarked: "It is true that different organizations, rank-and-file groups and individuals contributed to the success of the Nelson meeting the C.P. is given this Committee the full credit for the Nelson meeting. As a matter of fact George (Blake) told me at the meeting: 'Great Work. Your Committee made a good job. I think we ought to organize many Committees of this kind in the State'."

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At the suggestion of [redacted] the meeting approved the previous decision to buy 10 tickets (a table for 10) for the luncheon for Marian Bachrach and also decided to make a contribution of \$25 for the defense of Marian Bachrach.

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The meeting also decided that the "Bronx Committee for Freedom of Political Prisoners" will participate in the action of distributing the postal cards issued by the Jacob Mindel Committee and addressed to the President "urging to commute the two-year sentence of Jacob Mindel". Each one present at the meeting took a number of these postal cards which, when signed, will be turned over to the Jacob Mindel Committee which will forward them to the President.

Before closing the meeting [redacted] said that he had a talk "with a member of the Bronx County Committee of the C.P." who made a suggestion to this Committee "in the name of the County Committee" (C.P. Bronx) that "the money for the tickets for the Nelson meeting (Nov. 11th) which the Bronx County Committee of the Communist Party will collect should not be turned over to our Committee. The County Committee wants to turn over this money to [redacted] for the defense of the Puerto Rican Smith Act defendants." (The Bronx County Committee C.P. took for the Nelson meeting of Nov. 11th 1,500 tickets.) [redacted] said that the B.C.C of the C.P. expects to collect only between \$100 and

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\$200 for outstanding tickets: "Most of the money on tickets distributed by the party was turned over to the Committee (Political Prisoners) in one way or another and many paid for their tickets at the door." [redacted] suggested to approve the suggestion of the B.C. Comm. of the C.P.

[redacted] who became [redacted] of the Bronx Committee for Freedom of Political Prisoners, suggested to open discussions on this point. [redacted] was the first to take the floor on this subject.

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She said that she is "absolutely and definitely opposed to this suggestion of the Bronx County Committee of the Communist Party. I don't think such a suggestion should be made. All the funds raised from tickets or donations belong to the Nelson Defense Committee. People came and donated money for the Nelson case and we have no right to divert even one cent for anything else."

Other members who participated in the discussion agreed with [redacted]

[redacted] stated that "no one here will oppose of giving money to [redacted] but we have no right to turn over an amount of money - 5¢ or \$500 - to [redacted] when the money was raised for Nelson." [redacted] suggested: [redacted] the money collected by any individual or organization in donations or from the sale of tickets should be turned over the Bronx Committee for Freedom of Political Prisoners. This Committee is pledging to raise \$200 for [redacted] for the defense of the Puerto Rican Smith Act defendants."

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A heated discussion started on this resolution and again on the suggestion of the Bronx County Comm. of C.P. It was pointed out that this Committee has no funds and that it will take time to raise \$200 for [redacted] who is leaving for Puerto Rica at the end of this month. At the same time most of the members dissagreed with the arguments of [redacted] in favor of the suggestion of the County Committee of the CP. "which allready turned over to Pablo \$200."

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The meeting agreed to a suggestion from the floor "to ask that a representative of the Bronx County Committee of the C.P. be invited to the next meeting of this Committee at which this point will again be discussed."

[redacted] announced that she is leaving the next day for a 2-week vacation. Going to Chicago.

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[redacted]

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (100-26603-C43) DATE: 1/9/56
FROM: SA JOHN F. HIGGINS, Supervisor, Section 20-11
SUBJECT: CP, USA, DISTRICT NUMBER 2,
KINGS COUNTY
IS - C

On the night of 12/12/55, [redacted] furnished in brief the following information with reference to a meeting of "Section Organizers" of Kings County CP, held that evening at Headquarters, 1212 Kings Highway. By means of a photographic surveillance established at 1212 Kings Highway, photographs of all individuals present were obtained.

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[redacted] (believed to be [redacted]) arrived early and chatted with [redacted] (believed to be [redacted]), stating as an aside that he, [redacted] was "State Representative from Williamsburgh before you were born. [redacted] was at Williamsburgh after I was State Representative."

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As persons gathered, general confused discussion was engaged in; a woman observed that the party felt it

- 2-San Francisco (100-37515) [redacted]
- 2-Newark (100-2974) [redacted]
- 2-New Haven (100-14795) [redacted]
- 1- NY (100-26603)(CP, USA, DISTRICT 2)
- 1- NY (100-26603-C43)(CP, KINGS COUNTY)(JFH)
- 1- NY (100-80641)(CP ORGANIZATIONS)
- 1- NY (100-89589)(CP STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
- 1- NY (100-7629)(COMINFIL, NAACP)
- 1- NY (100-80633)(CP EDUCATION)
- 1- NY (100-94031)(CP EDUCATION (INFILTRATION))
- 1- NY (100-80635)(CP JEWISH ACTIVITIES)
- 1- NY (100-95583)(CP LINE)
- 1- NY (100-102697)(CP MASS ORGANIZATIONS)
- 1- NY (100-51820)(JEFFERSON SCHOOL)
- 1- NY (97-169) ("DAILY WORKER")
- 1- NY (100-80640)(CP NEGRO QUESTION)
- 1- NY (100-79717)(CP POLITICAL ACTIVITY)
- 1- NY (100-81338)(CP SECURITY MEASURES)
- 1- NY (100-32433) [redacted]
- 1- NY (100-92547) [redacted]
- 1- NY (100-66211) [redacted]
- 1- NY (100-) [redacted]
- 1- NY (100-) [redacted]

- 1-NY (100-102397) [redacted]
- 1-NY (100-21259) [redacted]
- 1-NY (100-52959) [redacted]
- 1-NY (100-) [redacted]
- 1-NY (100-51955) [redacted]

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MEMO TO SAC, NEW YORK
NY 100-26603-643

had gotten a windfall with the low bail set for FINE, [redacted] and the others. Among those engaged in conversation at this point were [redacted] (believed to be the [redacted])

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The meeting proper was begun by [redacted] and his remarks concerned political events which are being scheduled to occur, including:

1. A city rally on the Bill of Rights to be sponsored by "100 mass organizations and trade unions" to be held in Manhattan Center on December 15.

2. The Brooklyn elections in the N double A (believed to be NAACP), [redacted] pointed out that the Negro leaders in Brooklyn want to unseat [redacted] and we believe it is a good effort. [redacted] should step aside. The ministers are against Johnson".

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[redacted] mentioned that a meeting with reference to the "N double A elections" was to occur at P. S. 35, Decatur Street and Lewis Avenues. (No dates specified)

[redacted] said that "We would like to see the slate of [redacted] win. Negro leaders want to unseat Johnson and we think it is a good effort." [redacted] observed that of those on the [redacted] slate, one [redacted] (Phonetic) running against McCABE (Phonetic) should be salvaged. "Vote for the [redacted] slate, except McCABE".

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[redacted] stated that "in order to get in, you must show either a membership card or an announcement of the meeting." The McCABE referred to by [redacted] was characterized by him as an "Assistant DA".

3. There is to be a Conference on Housing, sponsored by an Urban League not yet organized, not yet known whether State or County. Conference is to deal with "Discrimination in Housing, the Housing Struggle, generally, the Baker-McCall (Phonetic) Bill supported by the Urban League, Trade Unions and the Jewish Movement.

4. On 1/15/56, between 1:00 and 5:00 PM, "HAC" (?) is holding a Brooklyn Conference at the Hotel Granada, issues to be discussed are:

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NY 100-26603-C43

1. Civil Rights
2. Civil Liberties
3. Schools and Housing

This will be an open conference and "comrades in the school movement should attend."

[redacted] spoke at this point and observed that plans are well under way looking to the "legalization of the CP". To this end "a County Board has been set up as well as an educational department in our borough" (Brooklyn).

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[redacted] (above) cited the following steps to be taken to put the CP before the "public eye":

(a) "Public forums of Mass Organizations debating labor and key issues of the day;

(b) "Get Party literature on the streets (leaflets, "DW's");

(c) "Classes at Jefferson School:

1. Extension classes
2. Party classes."

[redacted] (above) observed, "The Press, which is the main point of the meeting tonight, I will not touch on".

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She stated that it is necessary for the comrades to attend "Jeff School and to raise the ideological level of Party people". And, "We must reach the goal for Jeff School attendance we did not achieve last year".

She pointed out that the Jefferson School would feature a "Brooklyn night" on Wednesday evening for the Brooklyn comrades. "We will have a couple of unlisted classes which will be geared toward the work of special groups of people in special fields of work. Quotas have been worked out for each section for people to go to Jeff School. Each staff should have an Educational Director so the first meeting of

MEMO TO SAC, NEW YORK
NY 100-26603-043

the Ed Directors countywide will be held here at 1212 on December 29."

[redacted] (above) then cited quotas for the Jefferson School, as follows:

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Bedford A	20	Bensonhurst	10
Bedford B	15	Bath Beach	10
Williamsburgh	20	Midwood	15
Brownsville	20	(?)	15
East New York	10	Waterfront	25
Linden	5	Park Club	10
Rugby	20	(Kings) Highway	20
18th	20	Avenue U	20
Boro park	15	Brighton	15
Olinton	5	Coney Island	10
		Manhattan Beach	10

She pointed out that "certain comrades cannot go to Jeff School for obvious security reasons." Also she informed that "PTA classes will be held on Wednesday, Brooklyn night".

Thereupon, [redacted] reminded the "comrades" of a "Washington mobilization to be held February 5, 6, and 7" which has been proposed by the UE "and proposed by the UAW on the Negro question".

[redacted] advised that there would be a meeting on Tuesday, December 27, at which [redacted] would speak on "Yugoslavia". [redacted] urged the "comrades" to "Get a copy of this month's PA (Political Affairs)" and read the article therein on "Yugoslavia" by NEMI (Phonetic) SPARKS.

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Following this, [redacted] was introduced and referred to as the County Organizer and he discussed the vital role of the "DW" ("Daily Worker"), if "the CP is to take full advantage of the changing climate in political affairs". He stated that the "DW" had been underestimated by the Party leadership. He believed that the social climate is changing as indicated by victories in California and Pittsburgh Smith Act cases being reviewed by the Supreme Court; by the fact that BLAKE and PRACHTENBERG were "let off by the exposure of [redacted] and the breakdown in the informant system". He mentioned that [redacted] had been approached

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MEMO TO SAC, NEW YORK
NY 100-26603-443

and indicated his support of the BLAKE and TRACHTENBERG cases; also he said, THOMAS LAMONT had "made a contribution".

[redacted] mentioned [redacted] recent book and his "critical view of the Democratic Party" and the legislation which was passed in the Democratic Administration, including the Smith Act and the Walter-McCarran Act.

[redacted] then expressed pleasure at seeing [redacted] present tonight". [redacted] remarked that new subscriptions (for the "DW") would open the door to new contacts and new potential supporters.

[redacted] stated that on Monday, December 19, "There will be a Press Directors meeting at 1212 Kings Highway". "On December 28, there will be a meeting of Press Brigaders (who have obtained 10 or more subs) at the Brooklyn Freedom of the Press, 1720 Fulton Street in Brooklyn."

[redacted] advised that "On January 14, at Brighton Center, from 1:00 to 4:00 PM, there will be a Press Affair with a surprise guest. At this time, (January 14) 20% of the 'DW' goal should be attained. On January 27, at St. Nicholas Arena, 66th Street, NYC, there will be an affair commemorating the founding of the 'DW', at which time we should have 40% of our goal. On February 12, 'Negro History Week' will begin. On March 1, we want 80% of our quota, and by April 1, 100% of our 'DW' goal".

[redacted] then instructed those present "to get subs from our unregistered members".

After [redacted] finished, [redacted] introduced [redacted] spoke of "DW" accomplishments on behalf of Peace and the termination of the Cold War, also its fight against McCarthyism. He urged that efforts be intensified to get the "DW" accepted for mailing and to get it back on the newsstands. He said that the time is now ripe to push the "DW" because the war mongers have been defeated and the masses are coordinated, as has been demonstrated recently by the big labor merger. [redacted] spoke of the immediate need for funds, stating that he had to have

MEMO TO SAC, NEW YORK
NY 100-26603-C43

\$27,000.00 "between now and the New Year" and requested from \$200.00 to \$300.00 each, from all Brooklyn Sections.

Following [redacted] (believed to be [redacted]) gave a run-down of "DW" quotas by Section, as follows:

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SUBSCRIPTION QUOTAS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Drive</u>		<u>Yearly</u>	
	<u>"The Worker"</u>	<u>"Daily Worker"</u>	<u>"The Worker"</u>	<u>"Daily Worker"</u>
Bedford 17	100	15	130	20
Bedford 680	100	15	130	20
Williamsburgh	175	35	230	50
Brownsville	200	20	260	30
East New York	70	15	90	20
Linden	40	10	50	15
Rugby	75	15	100	20
Boro Park	100	20	130	25
Ovington	30	5	40	10
Bensonhurst	50	15	65	20
Bath Beach	75	20	100	25
Lincoln	35	10	45	15
21st A. D.	60	20	80	25
Waterfront	140	25	185	30
Highway	180	40	240	55
Coney Island	100	20	130	25
Sheepshead	100	25	130	35
Manhattan Beach	50	20	65	25
Park Slope	75	15	100	20
Brighton	125	25	155	35
Industrials	100	20	130	25

The following phonetic first names were mentioned during this meeting, according to informant, and they are being recorded here for future reference and association value:

[redacted]

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As indicated previously, photographic likenesses of individuals present at this meeting were secured and steps will be undertaken to effect identifications.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-26603-C40)(20-10) DATE: 1/11/56

FROM : SA [redacted]

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SUBJECT: CP, USA BRONX COUNTY,
DISTRICT #2
IS-C

SOURCE: [redacted] (Protext by T symbol)

b7D

RELIABILITY: Who has furnished reliable information in the past.

DATE OF ACTIVITY: 11/22/55

DATE RECEIVED: 11/30/55

RECEIVED BY: SA [redacted]

LOCATION: [redacted]

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The information contained in this report should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless it is paraphrased.

- 1 - [redacted] (P&C)(7-4)
- 1 - 100-4931 (CP, USA)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-7767 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - 100-120276 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - 100-75418 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - 100-121938 [redacted] White, male, 5'10", 30 years old, 200 pounds, dark brown hair)(20-10)
- 1 - 100-119963 [redacted] white, male, 5'9", 28 years old, dark brown hair, crew cut, 160 pounds)(20-10)
- 1 - 100-95583 (CP, USA LINE)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-86624 (CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-82900 [redacted] (20-10)
- 1 - 100-79717 (CP, USA, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-26603 (CP, USA, DISTRICT #2)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-8522 (COMINFIL ALP)(7-2)
- 1 - 100-82438 (LOU HARAP)(12-14)
- 1 - 100-82062 (JEWISH LIFE)(7-2)

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100-95583-222

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI - NEW YORK	
J.V. Waters	

MEMO
NY 100-26603-C40

The informant reported on a meeting of the North-West Bronx Section of the CP held on 11/22/55, at the residence of [redacted] in the Bronx.

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C O P Y
- - - -

Report

Communist Party U.S.A. Nov. 26, 1955
Activities

A meeting of a Communist Club (the club has no name) in the North-West Bronx Section of the Communist Party was held on Nov. 22nd, 1955 at the apartment of

[REDACTED]

At the meeting were present:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] of the meeting was [REDACTED]. She told the meeting that she was at a meeting of the North-West Section of the Communist Party (Bronx, N.Y.) at which two questions were discussed.

One was the question of Israel and the other question was the work in the right-wing mass organizations.

[REDACTED] (the North-West Bronx Section [REDACTED] of the Communist Party) [REDACTED] said, explained the point of view of the Communist Party on the question of Israel which consists of:

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[REDACTED] read the following from notes.)

"The struggle of the Jewish people in Israel to establish their own independent state received the full support of the Soviet Union. It is doubtful whether the State of Israel could have been established without the arms that were delivered to Israel by Czechoslovakia."

att # 10 of 100 - 95583 - 222 *zku*

"Washington refused to sell arms to Israel and England conducted an active struggle to prevent the State of Israel from coming into being".

"Israel has a right to exist as every other nation. Communists could not believe otherwise for this is fully consistent with the spirit of proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialism that has always been the essence of our party (Communist) program."

"The Communist Party is critical of the one-sided orientation of the Israeli government's foreign policy. The alignment of the Israeli Government with American imperialism is detrimental to Israel's interests. Israel's best interests lie in a policy of friendship with all nations and not in a military alliance with the United States."

"The Dulles-Eisenhower policy of forming anti-Soviet blocks in the Middle East is responsible for the present arms race in the Middle East. The Dulles-Eisenhower policy of forming a military block in the Middle East is not only directed against the Soviet Union, but is also designed to further American imperialist domination over the peoples in the Middle East." "Oil is playing an important part in the Dulles adventurous policy. The people of the Middle East are rising in revolt against the economic, military and political domination by the imperialist powers and the Arab people."

"Dulles must be told to stop playing with fire in the Middle East. There must be an end to his anti-peace policy of formenting tension in the Middle East by inciting the formation of Anti-Soviet military blocks."

"The only solution for the present crisis in the Middle East is Four Power negotiations involving the Soviet Union with the participation of Israel and the Arab States."

[redacted] said that the above was only a short review of [redacted] talk on the crisis in the Middle East and that the State Committee (N.Y. Comm. Party) asked all County organizations to discuss this question at all party club meetings. ("The State Committee has issued a special paper on this subject" - [redacted] said)

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She asked the meeting to assign one member of the club to lead a special discussion on Israel based on the above points. She also stated that because the communities in this section are predominately Jewish the Section Committee of the Communist Party arranged to hold a special meeting which is being called by the Bainbridge Club of the A.L.P. for November 25th at the headquarters of the Bainbridge Club A.L.P. The speaker on the subject will be Lou Harap, editor of "Jewish Life".

She told the meeting to assign the "Comrade" who will lead the discussion to attend the above mentioned meeting.

[] was assigned to attend the ALP meeting and to lead the discussion in the C.P. Club on "Israel and the arming of Egypt by Chechoslovakia."

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[] also told the meeting that the section committee decided that with very few exceptions" the Clubs must involve their members in the work among the right-wing mass organizations. She said that this section has quite a few important Jewish organization "where our work could do much to enlighten the people of these organizations on many subjects, especialy now the most important subject is Israel, Egypt and the Soviet Union. The Jewish people in the Communities are very much disturbed over the situation in Israel and we are the only ones who could supply them with the true facts which will help them to form the right opinion on this subject".

There was a short discussion on both points and everyone agreed: "The subject on Israel as projected by the party is correct and that the place for Communists to work is within the right-wing organizations."

[] also told the meeting that the section also was informed by [] that the A.L.P. is considering of publishing a weekly or semi-monthly newspaper "a paper which would serve the interests of the broad masses" and that the section committee of the party was quite enthusiastic about this plan."

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On the question of [] who will publish this paper? The State ALP, New York City ALP or the Bronx County ALP? [] said that she doesn't know. [] reported about the newspaper but he didn't give any details and I didn't ask about it."

It was decided to hold the next Club meeting at the same place on December 6th and [] was instructed to get in touch with every Club member asking to come to the next meeting.

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[]

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-74)

1/10/56

SAC, NEW YORK (100-81752)

COMPROS
IS-C

On 12/22/55, NY 1317-S, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who has access to the National Headquarters of the CP, 268 Seventh Avenue, NYC, was contacted by agents of the NYO.

Informant made available an untitled sixteen page document that pertains to the CP attitude on the conduct of Smith Act trials.

Photostats are herewith attached for all copies of this communication with the exception of the original New York copy which has the photographs as made available by informant attached. Negatives of this document may be located in NY 100-4931-1A611.

- 1-Bureau (100-3-74) (~~Spec. 4~~) (RM)
 - (1-100-) (CP Line)
 - (1-100-) (CP-USA, Defense Activities)
- 3-New York 100-) (CP Line (#12-14))
 - (1-New York 100-) (CP-USA, Defense Activities) (#7-5)
 - (1-New York 100-81752) (#7-5)

100-95558-223

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1. The trial must be conducted as a full and affirmative statement of the Party's activity. We must take the offensive and keep it. There must be no defeatism or formalism. But there must be no "dragging out" of the trials.

2. In making our case, we must be very conscious that we are not only on trial before the capitalist courts, but also that we have to make our policies clear to the great masses of the people. We must utilize the trials as a powerful means to enlighten and organize the working class while demolishing the specific charges levelled against us.

3. It is of the most imperative importance that, as we pursue our case in court, we also develop the mass movement outside, to defend our rights in court, and to mobilize the workers and their allies against the reactionary program of the Truman government, the Republican Party, and their Wall Street bosses.

4. In organizing our case care should be given to develop it with regard to the three basic phases listed below. All three phases should be included in the testimony of the witnesses, statements of lawyers, trial appeals to higher courts, etc.

a. The Party History shall be freely used by witnesses and lawyers as authoritative statement of Party theory, policy and activity, inasmuch as the history contains carefully formulated material on all these points, as well as answers to the charges and slanders directed against the Party. A determined effort shall be made to introduce the History into the

Att # 1 of 100-45583-22

I. The Party's Immediate Program

1. The political center of our case in court must be to make completely clear the fight that our Party has always carried on for the elementary needs and interests of the great masses of the people - a fight that is today signalized by the struggle against war and fascism.

2. We must make especially clear the role of the Communist Party as the Party of the working class, of the Negro people, of all the oppressed - as the champion of the true interests of the American nation. This we must do by persistent and thorough going presentation of our Party's theory and practice, both in the present day and in an historical sense. We must also fundamentally identify our Party with the democratic and revolutionary traditions of the American people.

3. We must review the work of our Party in such memorable struggles as the defense of the workers' living standards in innumerable strikes, the organization of the unorganized, the fight of the unemployed for relief and insurance, the struggle of the Negro people against Jim Crow and lynching, the defense of the [redacted] and the many other class war prisoners. We must bring our participation in World War II, as well as the other constructive struggles our Party has conducted.

4. Above all, we must get into evidence, in all its ramifications and significance, our Party's present struggle against war, against the defense of the workers' living standards. The very utmost must be said upon these current policies and activities of our Party.

We must rebut all charges of "foreign agents," especially by demonstrating the absolute necessity for the peaceful coexistence of the peoples of the world together, a policy which our Party has always advocated ever since its foundation in 1919.

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The prosecution in court, in a sense, will use every means at its disposal to prevent our getting in the factual material of the past and present policies of our party, especially those of the present day. We must be very conscious that the present prosecution is being directed against us primarily because of our opposition to the whole war - fascism - inflation program of Wall Street; hence we must be prepared to make the most resolute efforts to get a full statement into the court and before the people, of our party's policies and activities in the current, decisively important struggles. We must above all show that the prosecution is attempting and will attempt to stifle and demoralize the broad mass opposition to the menacing war-fascist program of Big Business, an opposition in which the Communist Party is the clearest and most courageous spokesman. Let us re-emphasize that the political center of our case is precisely the exposition of our party's basic fight for peace and democracy.

The presentation of the Party's immediate program which is the political center of the trial, should be done under at least four major phases,

These should be incorporated in our opening statements, and woven into the testimony of all our witnesses generally as follows:

a) We must make a thorough going and full scale attack upon the capitalist system as such, bringing out all its negative consequences for the workers, the Negro people and the nation, its exploitation, fascism, war making and all the rest. This is fundamentally necessary in order to show the "reason-for-being" of our party and to lay the basis for both its immediate and ultimate programs.

b) We must develop, as indicated in our main document, the full fight of our party for the urgent needs of the masses, both in a present and historical sense. This must be done in great detail and with persistence. Our presentation must be focused on our present fundamental fight against inflation, fascism and war.

the... of the indictment, making
... of establishment of
...; that the real aim of the
prosecution: directed against the immediate program of our party, esp-
...ly its fight against inflation, fascism and war. This phase - the
attack on the bill of rights, the attempt to demoralize the peace movement,
... developed very solidly. It is the heart of our case.

... must develop our party's immediate program as an organic part
of the question of the eventual establishment of socialism in this
country. ... but this makes our handling of the question of immediate
... a direct and inseparable part of our answer to the indictment
... point very clearly and
... from the outset ... and in all our statements and
... for the effective presentation
of our case.

... for the present (a, b, c), as listed above,
... gave us a complete
... of further explanation are
... of the utmost importance

It will be recalled that in the open square trial the prosecution,
... made a most determined, and largely success-
... immediate program.

It is ... that this whole matter was
... with the indictment against us. Scores,
... to our discussing
... were not being tried for
... people in their fight against Jim Crow, for organ-
... fighting for peace, etc., etc. All these

things, some of which might even be laudable, they ding-donged ceaselessly, had no connection with the establishment of socialism, or, as they put it, the teaching and advocacy of the overthrow of the government by force and violence, the crimes with which we were charged.

Undoubtedly, the same line will be followed by the government in all the other trials; hence we must be well prepared to meet it with a head-on smash. This can be done successfully only if we insist in the most documented and determined way that our immediate program, far from being extraneous matter, dragged in by us to make our Party look favorable in the eyes of the jury and the public, is an organic, fundamental, and indispensable part of our case, of our direct reply to the indictment against us.

The way to demonstrate this is by proving that the establishment of socialism is not an isolated act, as the prosecution tries to make it appear, but the culmination of years, decades, and even centuries of class struggle by the workers. All the previous struggles of the workers and their allies, during these many years, therefore, have the most direct bearing upon the methods, time, etc. of the establishment of socialism. They constitute pre-conditions for socialism. That is, the abolition of capitalism and the introduction of socialism are inconceivable without also considering the long preparatory period that leads up to it. It is all one great historical process and we must insist that it be so considered in these trials.

During the long preliminary period of class struggle over partial demands, the workers develop the conditions without which it would be impossible for them to achieve the final goal of socialism. That is, they build the Communist Party, they create broad trade unions, they develop class consciousness, they outline a program, they acquire a discipline, they develop practical methods of struggle, they win certain democratic

...for themselves, etc. All these things are indispensable pre-
requisites of the struggle for socialism and under no circumstances can
they be divorced from the final struggle.

Indeed as discussed further under Point II of our main policy
document, our orientation upon the possibility of a peaceful transition
to socialism in this country is based squarely upon the assumption that
the workers and their allies, precisely in the many years of everyday
struggles, have become strong enough ideologically and organizationally
so as to be able to restrain or minimize the violence of the capitalists.

Consequently, we must battle relentlessly to get in our every day
program into the case on the grounds of the integral unity of the whole
struggle of the workers, in theory, for partial demands, and for socialism.

Marxian quotations can be found to sustain this major theoretical
practical point. Under no circumstances can we permit the prosecution
of the help of the courts, to divide the line between our immediate and
ultimate programs and to prevent our union to each other. This will
be the last of our ...

III. The Organization of the Party

...the ... of the ... day political
... the ... of ... round-out
... directed by inst us;
... have con-
... government
... art orientates
... to
... the
... the

of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on the question of force and violence with relation to the establishment of socialism. We must be alert to prevent any tendencies to water down or revise these principles; and at the same time, in discussing the American road to socialism, we must avoid all forms of blue printing. (blueprintism)

3. In militantly refuting the charge of advocacy of force and violence in a political frame-up, we must very clearly and specifically demonstrate that it is in flat contradiction to Marxist-Leninist theory and to our Party's practice. We must show that violence in the class struggle, both in the every day struggles of the working class and in the revolutionary transition to socialism, emanated not from the worker, but from the big monopolist, who habitually use every violent means to defend their profits and to preserve their obsolete capitalist system. The danger of capitalist violence in this period directed against the working class, at the Negro people, at all the oppressed, is doubly intensified because of the pressure of the general crisis of capitalism. This violence, marked by the developing fascist danger, is especially acute in the United States because of Wall Street's drive for world conquest.

4. We must avoid taking a negative, defensive attitude regarding the question of force and violence, and instead make a positive and aggressive presentation of the Party's line of peace and democracy. In a capitalist world sinking deeper into general crisis, and in which the capitalists are violently towards world war and fascist civil war, in a desperate attempt to solve their insoluble problems, the great defenders of national and international peace and democracy are the workers and their allies, led by the Communist Party.

5. We must demonstrate the peaceful and democratic orientation of the working class toward social change, as against the violence of the bourg-

1941-1942

that it harmonizes with the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, as well as with the whole body of our own theoretical and general political writings. Here we must show how in the trial of Comrade Dennis and the 10 other Board members, we raised the question of a peaceful road to socialism.

b) that our orientation toward socialism dovetails with the Party's and the workers' experiences in everyday class struggle, and that it is precisely through the successful combat of these struggles by the masses that the basis can be laid for a possible peaceful transition to socialism.

c) that it is demonstrated in the history of the Russian, Chinese, Polish, Czechoslovak and other working classes, the experiences of workers and others gratefully analyze in our court testimony. The history of the various proletarian and people's revolutions since World War I proves conclusively that the Communists in other countries, as well as in the United States, seek to accomplish the inevitable transition of society from capitalism to socialism by the most peaceful means possible.

d) that it expresses in the most general perspective of how we are to be organized in this country.

In order to avoid getting lost in a sterile battle of quotations, we must be constantly aware of theory and practice. That is, while all the quotations and resolutions, produced by the government and the Party, are important, we must especially fortify our orientation by constant reference to experience as the very essence of our organization and the type of firm principles.

It is the resurrection legends that

Browderism stands for a "peaceful" path to socialism and that we stand for a "violent" path. We must show that Browderism had abandoned socialism, whereas the Communist Party is the only fighter for socialism.

8) Our Party bases its orientation for a perspective of the possibility for a peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism upon the two following fundamental reasons:

a) The working class, the great champion of peace and democracy, always seeks to accomplish its objectives, both immediate and ultimate, by the most peaceful and democratic means possible in the given circumstances. If violence should occur, it will originate from the capitalists, who try desperately to preserve their outworn social system.

b) The workers and their allies are now potentially strong enough, if they will but act together, to curb, restrain and make ineffective the violence of the capitalists. It is on this basis that the Communists are now fighting to prevent fascism and world war, neither of which we consider to be inevitable. It is also the great strength of the world democratic forces that make possible the peaceful co-existence of socialist and capitalist nations in the world, through restraining the violence of the imperialist capitalist powers.

9) In laying the ground-work for our conception of the American road to socialism, we must make especially clear these basic points:

a) Socialism is both indispensable and inevitable. Socialism is the next higher stage in the historical evolution of society. In dealing with socialism in the court we must speak boldly and confidently of the rising new social order as against rotten dying capitalism. The workers and their allies, under the compulsion of the deepening capitalist crisis, with its growing wars, fascism and mass destitution, will with Marxist-Leninist guidance, move to establish socialism as the only possible

to get rid of the increasing evils of capitalism and to make their way to a prosperous world. Socialism is not some invention of the Communists, nor is the road to socialism arbitrarily determined by the Communists. The achievement of socialism is the end result of the entire historical experience of the working class. The fight for socialism, led by the Communists, grows inevitably out of the workers' struggles for immediate demands.

Socialism is in the interest of the entire nation, except the tiny minority of exploiters. The setting up of a genuine democracy, the unfettering of industrial production, the abolition of economic crisis, the attainment of Negro equality, the improvement of living standards of the masses, the development of a national culture and above all the abolition of war and fascism, all of which are guaranteed with the establishment of socialism, remain the national interest and we must make them our fundamental goals.

There is no road to socialism. Marxism-Leninism is a road to socialism, but it is only applied concretely, in the conditions of each country. It does not, venture to pre-empt the road to socialism, but it is the establishment of socialism that is the goal. Although socialism is inevitable, it is not inevitable in any particular political agenda. Those who would lead us to socialism by a road and fast plan, or a "Trotskyist" or "Stalinist" plot" to overthrow the bourgeoisie, are the betrayers of the people and the perjurors on the face of the earth.

It is the duty of the Communist Party to lead the masses in the most tentative and cautious way to socialism.

It is the duty of the Communist Party to lead the masses in the most tentative and cautious way to socialism.

and subjective situation in this country for socialism, but because of the nature of the false charges preferred against us by the government.

10) The Communist Party, on the basis of American conditions and world socialist experience, conceives that socialism can be realized in this country in consequence of the establishment of a people's front government followed by the rise of a people's democracy.

But slogans for these perspectives cannot be put forth in any sense of dogmatic finality. For when the American people start out en masse for socialism, they may with characteristic energy, telescope or alter this whole process. As Lenin had indicated regarding other countries, there will come into being in our country, a specific variation of the state form of the dictatorship of the proletariat based upon the concrete historical conditions. Even as there have developed varying forms of the People's Front in the United States, (i.e., Farmer-Labor Party, Democratic Front, Roosevelt coalition (to an extent), and the present slogan for an anti-war and anti-fascist people's coalition) a people's democracy in the United States could have the stamp of the national peculiarities and traditions of our country.

11) The Communist Party is pledged to the objective of the election of a People's Front government by the great majority of the American people under the United States Constitution. It holds that it is possible for the people to elect such a government because the worker and the democratic forces generally are strong enough to curb the attempts of the monopolists and their social-democratic agents to break down democracy and to establish fascism in this country. This is the practical policy of the CP's, as made clear by Comrade Dennis in the 1948 election campaign. This perspective is in line with the basic aspiration of the working class for peace and democracy.

Whereas the Communists project the election of the people's

front government, an ultimately the establishment of a people's democracy, and the transition to socialism, communists cannot guarantee a peaceful development. There is always the possibility that reaction might, because of the failure of the people to organize in time, completely strip the democratic rights of the people and establish an American form of fascist-like reaction. This, of course, would create a totally different political situation and raise all questions of demands, even of our nature to issues of the struggle.

In order to understand the distinctions and relations between the people's front regime and that of people's democracy, it is necessary to consider several points:

a) The people's front government is a coalition of anti-war, anti-monopoly forces, still operating within the framework of capitalist society and within the constraints of a system of monopoly capital, preserving the peace, defending and extending the freedom and living standards of the masses, anti-fascist struggle for the negro people, eliminating reactionary controls from the army, press, radio, etc. The fulfillment of these historic tasks would so strengthen the working class and all the forces of socialism, while weakening those of reaction, that a peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism could become possible through a people's democracy in its second stage.

b) The people's democracy, in contrast to the people's front regime, is a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, based on a coalition of the workers and other anti-capitalist forces. It takes up the practical task of building socialism. Between the establishment of the people's front and the development of people's democracy lies the proletarian revolution.

c) The people's front and people's democracy are not static concepts. On the contrary, the people's front government must develop an anti-monopoly, anti-war policy with the backing of the masses of the people, or it will

to meet the... it has been developing in
die at the hands of social-democratic treachery and capitalist violence,
or both combined. And the people's democracy, in its American form,
judging by the experience of those existing in Central Europe, under the
same basic economic and political compulsions, could develop into a form
of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Soviets are the highest form of
the proletarian dictatorship, but whether or not there will be Soviets
in this country we do not presume to say.

d) The people's democracy may evolve out of the people's front by a
regrouping of the forces within such a government, or it may be established
by the masses after the people's front government has completed its histor-
ic role. "The Communists would defend such a (people's front) government
as long as it continues to be a barrier to war and fascism, and would defend
it against reactionary efforts to overthrow it. The Communists would point
out that such a government could not long continue to block war and fascism
unless new measures striking at the roots of monopoly power were taken.
Whether in the course of defending this government against an armed revolt
by reaction these revolutionary changes would take place, or whether such
a government would refuse to take such measures and be supplanted by a new
government of the working class as a result of a great mass struggle cannot
of course be predicted now." (People's Front and People's Democracy - 'Pol-
itical Affairs,' June, 1950).

e) In our concepts of people's front and people's democracy we always
have to be on guard against the danger of American exceptionalism. This
may express itself either in the sense that these slogans do not apply to
the US at all, or in attempts to apply them in a schematic way, without
regard to the specific American conditions. All such slogans should be
put forward in the most flexible manner.

f) In order to defeat the possible argument of the prosecution that
the whole presentation of the American road to socialism is an improvisation

To meet the needs of this trial, we must show it has been developing in our policies from as far back, at least, as the Seventh Comintern Congress in 1935. We must especially explain how this whole question was raised in the previous trial of Comrade Dennis and the other ten Board members.

(g) The whole perspective of the people's front and people's democracy implies a great strengthening of the Communist Party and its leading role, particularly with regard to the people's democracy. For only the Communist Party can lead the American working class and nation to socialism.

III. Some points on the Party's legal defense.

1) The Party shall demand and fight militantly for its full rights under the Constitution, but it shall place its basic reliance in the mass backing it is able to mobilize in support of the case. There must be neither an opportunistic legalistic reliance upon the capitalist courts, or a leftist failure to make the maximum legal fight possible in the courts.

2) The defense witnesses and attorneys shall defend the Party's unrestricted constitutional right of presenting its case to the American people and to carry out its policies.

3) We must insist upon a complete trial of the entire issues at stake -- the unconstitutionality of the Smith Act, the question of force and violence, etc. We must deny that the Supreme Court has finally disposed of any of these issues so far as this trial is concerned. There must be no limiting of the case.

4) The utmost use must be made of the Supreme Court decisions in the Alderman case, in testimony, statements, briefs, appeals, etc., as demonstrating the peaceful and democratic orientation of our Party. This must be used to show the intent of our Party. But still more important it must be used to demonstrate the policy of our Party. We must emphatically show that our Party on all occasions has endorsed

this decision as virtually a correct interpretation of our political line in the general question of force and violence. We should show that in the light of this decision the Party had every reason to believe that its activities were entirely legal.

5) The attorneys shall be required to defend the Party, on the question of force and violence, in the sense of the [] decision by the Supreme Court. We cannot expect attorneys to defend Communism as such, but we must expect them to take at least as advanced a position as the Supreme Court did in the [] case. We must have no pure-and-simple "civil liberties" type of defense; i.e., where the argument would be made that the Communists do advocate force and violence, but that they have a right under the Constitution to do so.

6) In defending the Party's right to advocate socialism, reliance should be made upon the American Constitutional rights of free speech and thought. We should also stress the right of revolution, written into the Declaration of Independence and twice practiced by the American people, in 1776-83 and 1861-65.

7) Special attention must be given to show the basic purposes of the prosecution to stifle the anti-war, anti-fascist forces and to show that a denial of rights to the Communists would undermine the whole body of democratic liberties. This must be a central objective.

8) There must be no severance or semi-severance in any respect of the present defendants, from the 11 Board members previously convicted. Such a severance could only have a splitting and demoralizing result in the Party. Every Communist on trial must fully support the whole line of the Party.

9) Special efforts must be made to destroy the "conspiratorial" allegations of the government's case. The question of industrial concentration, of which the prosecution is by distortion attempting to make much, should be demonstrated as a traditional world-wide policy of the labor movement --

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its allies, political parties, cooperatives, etc., -- not only among Communists, but among Social-Democrats and other groupings. The charge that our Party is "underground" should be countered by such examples as those of the Committee of Correspondence during the First American Revolution and the early members of outlawed trade unions, the abolitionists, etc., and particularly by the Party's determined fight for its legality.

1) The various points in this document should be elaborated upon in further trial material.

All meetings of the attorneys and defendants should be held promptly so that they may be informed of these policies. Special care should be exercised in developing the questions to be asked, so that our witnesses can ~~clearly~~ forth clearly the Party position.

All tactical and general line of our defense should be kept confidential and written to these comrades and attorneys directly concerned.